The Weekly Post.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR. | PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1874. | IN CLUBS OF FIVE OR OVER, $1 50.

THE OLD LOVE.

You love me, only me. Do I not know?
If I were gone your life would be no more
Than his who, hungering on a rocky shore,
Shipwrecked, alone, observes the ebb and flow
Of hopeless ocean widening forth below,
And is remembering all that was before,
Dear, I believe it, at your strong heart's core
I am the life; no need to tell me so.
And yet—Ah, husband! though I be more fair,
More worthy your love, and though you loved her not,
(Else must you have some different, deeper, name
For loving me), dimly I seem aware,
As though you conned old stories long forgot,
Those days are with you—here—before I came.

The mountain traveler, joyous on his way,
Looks on the vale he left and calls it fair,
Then counts with pride how far he is from there,
And still ascends. And when my fancies stray,
Pleased with light memories of a bygone day,
I would not have again the things that were,
I breathe their thought like fragrance in the air
Of flowers I gathered in my childish play,
And thou, my very soul, can it touch thee
If I remember her or I forget?
Does the sun ask if the white stars be set?
Yo , I recall, shall many times, maybe,
Recall the dear old boyish days again,
The dear old boyish passion. Love, what then?
—Cornhill Magazine.

ALICE AND I.

On the banks of a river, across the sea,
We gathered flowers—Alice and I—
And as we strolled we scattered the leaves
On the sparkles and ripples to die.
While over the water went out to the sea,
And the leaves went floating away, away,
I asked little Alice "Do you love me?"
And she laughed, and she laughed, that day.
And now—the flowers are just as sweet,
But the pleasure of scattering leaves is o'er,
For the ripple of water I still may greet,
But the ripple of laugh—no more.

Under the elm trees, over the sea,—
We braided garlands—Alice and I—
With the wreath I crowned and hailed her there,
Queen of the earth and the sky.
The grass was dark with the elm trees' shade,
The air was full of the scent of hay;
"I love you, Alice," I softly said,
And she smiled, and she smiled, that day.
And now—the garlands are just as green,
But the pleasure of making the wreaths is done,
For daily the queen of the land is seen,
But the queen of my heart is gone.

Beneath the willows, over the sea,
We stood together—Alice and I—
Tenderly watching the mound of earth
With reverent hands heaped high.
Lowly and lightly the willows drooped
Where the loved of our hearts were laid away;
"Yet Alice, we live and we love," I said,
And she smiled, while she wept, that day.
And now—I stand by the willow's alone,
And sadder and sadder I droop my head;
For the Alice I loved has gone to Heaven,
And the Alice I knew is dead.

THAT PIANO.

[Our Fireside Friend.]

My wife (Mrs. Absalom Squirkins) wanted a piano, not only absolutely wanted one, but declared in her usual irresistible and charming manner, that she *must* have one, and desired me to fly immediately and purchase an instrument of that description—as if my pocket-book was similar to the famous, inexhaustible bottle of Blitz: call for what you desire,—presto! you have it.

Women are peculiar, my friend Jenkins says, though he generally makes the assertion more forcible by placing a very strong word before peculiar, which is peculiar in itself, and commences with a *d*; but shall be "nameless here forever more." I agree with my friend. In fact I agree most heartily in every word, the *d* included and in doing so only swell the number of jurors who have agreed upon the same verdict for many years. My wife's peculiarity consisted in marrying such an old curmudgeon as myself, who was at least twenty years, if not more, her senior; who had gray hair (said hair being like the oasis of deserts—in spots,) and a pale mahogany face so homely that it would serve as a model for mask-makers of the ugly, and comical order. But I thought a great deal of the young and pretty sharer of my joys and troubles, and she had never broken faith with me. Of course I was immensely flattered in being chosen as a partner for life by her, in preference to others younger and handsomer than I was or ever will be.

"Now, dear Absalom," said my wife, clasping her arms around my neck in a very affectionate manner, you know that I ought to have a piano; people that consider themselves anybody, possess one, and it is so vulgar not to have a musical instrument of some kind in the house."

"Then, my love, I'll get you a fish-horn or a jewsharp," said I heartlessly.

"Pshaw!" she exclaimed with a very pretty pout. "You're always making fun of me in this matter, and you ought to be ashamed of yourself. I have coaxed and pleaded, and pleaded and coaxed with you, all to no effect. Absalom I must have a piano, think of it seriously now and *do* please me."

"I do, my dear; I think it a matter of,—ahem, ver-y grave importance," and I instinctively clutched my pocket-book. "Six hundred dollars, or more, thrown away on a clumsy spindle legged piece of furniture, is a serious matter to consider—very."

"But won't you have the worth of your money? It does not eat, drink or sleep, and its a safe investment."

"Allow me to contradict you there, my dear," said I, impressively, "you are somewhat in error. In the first place it isn't the worth of the money—for money draws interest and *that* don't. Another thing, I think it *does* eat—its appetite being very capacious. It eats, in the first place, at one big mouthful, $600, and after that it continually dines on smaller sums—for repairs, tuning, and all the other ills a piano is heir to. It dines on the most costly dish—money; and it cannot be doctored, like mortals, by soaking its feet in hot water, or a mustard plaster applied to its back, but must have money, also, for medicine. I consider it a terribly blood-thirsty animal—it drinks financial blood, and is a monster to flee from in terror!"

"Very good, indeed. But I maintain it is a safe investment in spite of your logic," said my wife firmly.

"Especially when the house takes on fire and burns down," I replied sarcastically. "It's like an onion, then, in more senses than one;—smell—odious!"

"Your cherished money may be stolen," was the answer.

"A thief is often caught and the money recovered," I replied with decision.

"So can your house and contents be insured against fire or damage. But, pshaw! what is the use of being so cruel, Absalom? Think how music will cheer me—employ well my idle moments."

"Fudge! There's my shirt-buttons for idle moments. Besides, there's the hand-organ-man plays outside every day, and the fish-peddler——"

But the climax had been reached. Human nature could no longer bear up against the buffetings of contention and opposition. My wife burst into a flood of tears, declaring I was cruel and unfeeling.

"You think more of your money than you do of me," she sobbed. "You don't care to please me or add to my happiness in the least,—so!"

They say that pretty women's tears often melt a heart of stone. That, when pleading voice and manner have failed, those crystal drops reproach the heart and conquer opposition. I cannot say that my heart was in a fossil state, yet those tears exerted a melting influence over it. In fact, it seemed to turn on its axis, and passed from night into day.

"My love," said I, kissing away the tears, "if you can derive $600 worth of happiness in the possession of a piano, I'll order a dozen and your bliss will be eternal!"

The piano came. It took four or five men to carry it in, and they grunted and puffed like porpoises over the exertion; I wondered at the fuss they made, until I attempted to carry in two of its legs, one of which dropped with considerable weight on my toes, and——then I left off wondering and went into the *hop* and *w(h)ine* business.

And, after the animal had been properly housed, and the men had departed, my wife came in, threw her arms around my neck, glued her cherry lips to mine, declaring I was a dear, good fellow, and (kiss) assured me of her loving gratitude. I replied by kissing her fondly in return, and saying that she was a (kiss) damask rose, whose beauty filled my heart.

"And now, love," said I, pointing to the naked instrument, "you must go to work and make pantaloons for the *dear* creature, and put a covering on its back for fear of the rheumatism."

"Yes, dear; and when you go out, please see to engage a first-class teacher, I am anxious to commence learning to play at once."

Whew! here was something extra I had not dreamed of. But my liberality and good nature had carried me thus far, and must not rebel now.

So the teacher came also; or, to speak in a more distinguished manner, the "Professor". He was a French music-master too, and his name was Monsieur Victor De Slamanbang.

My wife called me in one time after three or four lessons had been given, (price $2,00 per lesson), to hear him play. He was a small, very nervous individual, with a bullet head, and a moustache waxed *a la Napoleon*. He wore spectacles and walked as softly as a cat.

"Ah, Monsieur!" said he, dancing before me, and puckering up his mouth till the waxed ends of his moustache stuck out like snail's-horns, and rubbing his hands incessantly. "Ah, Monsieur, Mademoiselle does *honneur*—vat you call zat, —ah! progress very much finely."

"Y-e-s but you'll please not dance your feet on my toes," said I savagely.

"Eh, Monsieur?"

"I would like to hear you tune up—play," I replied, mastering my feelings.

"*Oui*. Has monsieur particular *morceau*?"

"No, I'm not particular, more so than anybody else," said I innocently.

"Ha! Ha! Monsieur not comprehend. Not zat you say: but Monsieur's favorite, *morceau pour le piano*—how you say zat—ah' piece?"

"Oh, you wish to know if I have any favorite piece I'd like to have you perform?"

"*Oui*, Monsieur."

"Let me see. There's one called Prairie Flower."

"I know not zat," said he much puzzled.

"P-r-raire *Fleur* not in *mon repertoire*."

"I know nothing about rappintories," said I. "Play Shoo Fly; Thomas Dodd: Put me in my trundle bed, or any other man."

"*Sacre Dieu!* Monsieur f-r-rightens me. I knows not zat," he exclaimed, throwing up his hands in a confused manner, and arching up his eyebrows until they nearly crept on the top his head. "Zat is not famil-yar; zat sounds strange; I not remember; I no tink of dat. I play monsieur somesing myself."

And jabbering "somesing" in French, which sounded like the noise of a person's mouth when eating very hot soup, he seated himself at the piano and announced his piece as *Galopade de la Thunder!* or something that sounded like it.

I sat down in anticipation of a rich treat.

Raising his hands high in the air, and bending his back considerably over the back part of the stool, he paused thus just one wild instant; then down came the quivering hands with such an unearthly crash, that I bounced up at the sound as if a shell had exploded underneath my chair. A second time did he perform the agonizing feat, and then I sprang up with a shudder and interfered.

"*Mon Dieu!*" Monsieur, vat is ze matter?" he exclaimed, astonished at my manner and interruption.

"Matter!" said I, my teeth chattering, "I would like to impress Mooseer with the fact that that piano cost me $600; and it ain't an anvil or a wash board, so please treat it humanely and don't bust it!"

"Boost it? Vat you calls zat—I not comprehend."

"I mean I don't want you to come down on it like a thousand of brick. In short I don't wish you to break it."

"Br-r-eak!" he exclaimed, opening his eyes and mouth very wide at my words. "Ah, Monsieur is in error. *Sacre!* Zat will not break—zat is strong. Ha! zat was prelude I play—ze introductione."

"Yes, Absalom," broke in my wife, "he was only playing the opening part, the introduction to the Galop; I am sure he understands the use of the piano."

"Yes my dear, I think he does" I replied earnestly. "he can scratch ivory better than any man I ever heard of. Suppose, Mooseer, you leave out the intro——"

"Now, Absalom," said my wife pettishly, "don't for goodness sake, make a fool of yourself."

And under the force of these words, to use a Western expression, "I caved," and sat down again.

Monsieur went at it again. Bang-wang-flir-r-r, *bang*; and then he shot off just like mad. His head bobbed up and down; his body swayed and bounced; his hands flew up into the air and came down with a rush like an avalanche; they rattled, slashed and dashed from one end of the finger-board to the other. The bass moaned and groaned most basely; while the treble seemed to shriek in mortal agony. His fingers clutched the keys as if he intended pulling them out to scatter around the room, while his feet punched a couple of prongs underneath the instrument as if they were a deadly enemy. I expected a spontaneous combustion, and yelled for him to stop, but you might as well command a hurricane. I sat in despair; I groaned with the thought that the value of my $600 would soon be shipwrecked, and he kept on in redoubled fury. He had come to the *finale allegro agitato con furioso!* The instrument roared and shrieked louder and louder. A thunder storm had sprung up within the room. Monsieur could no longer be seen. There was a mist before the piano which extended all along the front; yet the sounds that filled the air seemed like 40,000 files at work; 40,000 tin pans being banged; 40,000 dogs, cats, wolves, hyenas, senators, and Camanche Indians yelling and snarling; and 40,000 lunatic asylums emptied of their inmates.

But the trouble ended at last; the last soul-rending, agonizing chord had been struck, and then Monsieur whirled around on his stool; showed his white teeth; wiped his forehead with his handkerchief and said:—

"Ah! vas Monsieur—vat you call zat—oh *plezzed*, zat was fine *morceau de salon;* zat was be-autiful, eh?"

"That it was; decidedly more so than I expected," said I feebly.

"It was extremely beautiful," said my wife, also joining in the praise.

"De compliment fill mon heart. I play ozzer *morceau* for you—somesings bettar!"

"No, Monsieur," said I, rousing to life again at the fearful words, "No, no! not if I know it. I have had enough moresos, moresis, or monkeys, whatever you are pleased to call them. I'm honored by Monsieur's liberality, but respectfully decline."

"Ah! but it vas no trouble—it vas pleasant to play," and Monsieur made a movement towards the piano, but I grasped his arm.

"Look here, my friend," said I sternly, "don't you do it, I advise you: I'm afraid you are not prepared to make a sudden exit from this sinful world, so don't be so rash as to attempt to play again."

"Eh, *sacre!* I not comprehend," said he, puzzled at my words and actions."

"I don't want you to play again," yelled I.

"Monsieur is funny," said he, startled by my voice. "I vas not—vat you calls zat, —ah, *deef*.

'But I am nearly, and will be entirely, if you hammar any more."

"Ah! I vas sorry—very, zat I offend Monsieur. I vill go; I vill play some ozzer time."

"Yes, some other time—when I'm out!"

So the little Frenchman spread himself in an extremely polite bow, and danced from the room.

"Mrs. Squirkins," said I, with considerable dignity, "allow me to make a few remarks, the tenor of which I hope will not be misconstrued by you, but will sink deep within your heart. If you ever have a particular desire to bring on paralysis of the brain, or make me a particular subject fit for a lunatic asylum, be particular to call me to hear that particular monkey play his particular peculiar pieces. Whenever I wish to have condensed thunder and lightning, and a consolidation of all imaginable, hideous, and unearthly, fiend-like noises served up to me in a lump, my dear, I'll inform you."

"But Absalom, love, you only feel spiteful because you do not understand scientific music. The professor is acknowledged to be a very fine and elaborate player, and I think him superb."

"If he plays scientific music, I'd rather make a hand-organ of our dog's tail, as his howlings would be far more preferable. Ahem! I'm afraid my dear, that you are somewhat flattered by his addressing you as Mademoiselle!

Time rolled along, and Monsieur Victor De Slamanbang came three or four times a week and gave my wife lessons. She said that he was an excellent teacher and that she was learning very fast, and of course I could not be otherwise than pleased. But there is a tide in the affairs of men sometimes, which taken at the flood leads on to—well, it commences with a D and ends with a nation.

One day I happened home at an earlier hour than usual, the hour that my wife generally commenced her lessons, and as I passed through the hall, instead of hearing the usual tinkling of the piano, I heard a subdued murmer of voices within the room, and detected the voice of Monsieur speaking in a very low and supplicating manner. This sounded strange to me, and though I never had experienced heretofore any feeling of jealousy, yet a strange thought came to my mind. I stepped outside on the piazza and peeped through the blinds of the window, and the sight that I beheld was not in the least appreciated I can assure you. There was Monsieur Slamanbang down upon his knees before my wife with hands clasped, and was pouring forth in passionate tones his great feelings of love for her; while my wife had her handkerchief before her face, and seemed to be shaking with suppressed laughter or trembling with deep emotion.

I waited to see or hear no more, but bounced into the hall and burst into the room considerably excited.

"Sir-r-r, what is the meaning of this?" said I, in a Vesuvius manner.

The little scoundrel was quite embarrassed for a moment, but soon regained his composure and came dancing up toward me, smiling and showing his teeth like a little villain.

"Ah, monsieur, pardon," said he, "ze great beauty of Mademoiselle, and ze grace of what you call zat,—oh, manner, has filled mon heart wiz passion. I love Mademoiselle and hope Monsieur will not be offended!"

"What! you love *love?*" roared I in amazement at the audacious avowal. "You make love to *my wife* and tell *me* of it? what do you take me for, you monkey? So this is what I pay you for—what is the meaning of this—this outrageous conduct? Parley voo quick, before I pour the oil of my wrath upon your head and swallow you at one gulp."

"Vat! vat!" he gasped, staggering back and gazing at me with protruding eyes, and a countenance upon which was depicted the most ridiculous look imaginable. Vat! zis is Monsieur's *wife! Mon dieu! mon dieu!* vat horrible meestake! vat terrible *denouement!*"

"Who in thunder did you suppose her to be, if not my wife?" I bawled excitedly.

"Ah! pardon, pardon, Monsieur," he cried, waving his hands appealingly. "Von grande meestake! 'Pon honneur I vas innocent—I did not know ze truth. I thought Madame vas ze *daughter* of Monsieur! Pardon, I vas innocent!"

My fury left me speechless. I could only stare on vacancy. Here was the delight of having a young wife—taken for a daughter and actually made love to, and that love confided to me, her old husband! My wife had never been introduced as Mrs. or Miss, but he had naturally concluded that, judging from ages, it was the latter. I went to the door and opened it—held it wide open by the knob. Monsieur took the hint and slunk out with a crestfallen look, assisted in a great measure by the toe of my boot.

I have advertised "that piano" for sale, and my wife has found a most endearing epithet to apply to me in consequence; It is "You brute!" But wait till the spring bonnets come in market, then, I guess' ahem! "Absalom will be himself again."

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.

TREATY BETWEEN QUEEN VICTORIA AND THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

The text of the treaty between her Majesty and the Emperor of Russia for the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh and the Grand Duchess Marie Alexandrowna, signed at St. Petersburg on the 22d January, and ratified on the 29th January, has been published. The treaty was drawn up in French and English. The principal stipulations are as follows:

ARTICLE 3. Her Imperial Highness having become by her marriage a Princess of England shall not be in any way hindered in the full, free, and unrestrained exercise of the religious profession and worship of the Orthodox Church in which she has been brought up. Her Imperial Highness shall be at liberty to have for that purpose chapels of the Orthodox rite in the habitations where she shall reside and in her apartments. Nevertheless, Her Imperial Highness shall of her own free will accompany her august consort to the churches and chapels set apart for divine worship according to rites and ceremonies of the churches established by law in England and Scotland respectively, as well as to other Protestant churches and chapels at all times when it shall be fitting that she should assist at ceremonies and other public acts which may take place therein.

ART. 4. If, by the blessing of heaven, there be a child or children born of this marriage, the parents belonging to different communions, Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russians agree that such child or children shall be brought up as a Protestant or Protestants, and shall be educated, maintained, and provided for as is usual with respect to the princes and princesses of the same rank belonging to the royal family of the United Kingdom, so as to exempt Her Imperial Highness from all the charges of such maintenance and education, except so far as Her Imperial Highness and His Royal Highness, during their joint lives, or Her Imperial Highness alone, should she survive her august consort, may by a free and voluntary arrangement agree that a contribution be made to such charges from the revenue of Her Imperial Highness.

ART. 5. His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russians assigns to Her Imperial Highness a marriage portion of 1,000,000 of roubles, as fixed for Emperors' daughters by the fundamental laws of the empire. The capital of 1,000,000 of roubles shall be considered (subject to the stipulations of different articles of this contract) as a property of her Imperial Highness. It shall be deposited with the Department of Appanages, remain forever in Russia, and shall bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. The interest during the joint lives of His Royal Highness and Her Imperial Highness shall be paid half-yearly to her Imperial Highness, who shall have the separate and exclusive enjoyment of it according to the established usage in the imperial family, and she shall be at liberty to dispose of it by will in favor of her heirs agreeably to her free will and as she may think proper, subject to the various arrangements and stipulations relating to the said capital contained in the following articles of the present treaty.

ART. 6. As a mark of his particular affection, and which is not to be considered a precedent for the future His Majesty the Emperor grants to Her Imperial Highness during her life an annual revenue of 75,000, roubles to be charged on the Appanages. This revenue is destined for the separate and exclusive use and enjoyment of Her Imperial Highness, who shall be at liberty to dispose of the same according to her own free will and pleasure.

ART. 7. As a result of the same sentiments, His Majesty the Emperor assigns to Her Imperial Highness a special marriage portion of 1,000,000 of roubles. This capital shall be deposited in the Treasury of the Ministry of the Emperor's household. In the same manner as the capital mentioned in article 5, it shall forever remain in Russia, and shall bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. The interest shall be paid half-yearly to Her Imperial Highness during her life, for her separate and exclusive use and enjoyment. She shall have full power to dispose of it by will in favor of those persons who are entitled by law to succeed to her moveable estate after her death. In default of and subject to any such disposition, it shall be dealt with as hereinafter provided.

ART. 8. Her Imperial highness retains, moreover, possession of her private capital. This capital, which, on the 22d (10th) day of January of the present year (1874), amounted with the accumulated interest. to 600,000 roubles, shall be placed at the entire disposal of her Imperial Highness. If, either during her lifetime or after her death, her Imperial Highness shall not have disposed of either the whole or of part of this capital it shall pass to her children, if she has any, in accordance with the stipulations of article 16. In default of children born of this marriage who may be living or of their descendants this capital shall be disposed of in favor of those persons who are entitled by law to succeed to the moveable estate of her Imperial Highness.

ART. 9. Nothing in articles 5, 6, 7, and 8 shall exclude or be deemed contrary to any arrangement which their Royal and Imperial Highnesses may mutually agree to for any contribution towards the expenses of their joint establishment, the idea of Her Imperial Highness sharing these expenses out of her own income being in accordance with the spirit and meaning of the present treaty.

ART. 11. There shall be only one household for their Royal and Imperial Highnesses. The establishment of this household shall be formed according to the usage and etiquette of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. Her Imperial Highness shall be at liberty to appoint, with the approval of her Majesty, the persons who shall compose her personal establishment, inclusive of her haplains and any subordinate officers necessary for the exercise of Her religion, and to dismiss and recall at her will the persons so attached to her service. The salaries of all such persons shall be paid out of her Imperial Highness separate property and income. It is agreed that the debts and obligations which may be incurred by His Royal Highness and her Imperial Highness respectively shall not be common to both, but that each of the two consorts shall be answerable separately for the debts and obligations which he or she may have separately incurred, without liberty to resort to the other of them, or to his or her property or revenue, for contribution thereto: And that His Royal Highness and his representatives after his decease, shall be indemnified out of the separate property and income of her Imperial Highness, against any debts or obligations which may be separately incurred by her Imperial Highness, and for which His Royal Highness may by the law of England be held responsible or liable.

DR. FRANKLIN AND TOM PAINE.

When Paine was writing his attacks on the Christian religion, he submitted a part of his manuscript to Dr. Franklin for his inspection and opinion. The following is the answer of that great philosopher and patriot:

Dear Sir:—I have read your manuscript with some attention. By the argument it contains against a particular Providence, though you allow a general Providence, you strike at the foundation of all religion. For without the belief in a Providence that takes cognizance of, guards, and guides and favors particular persons, there is no motive to worship a Deity, to fear its displeasure, or to pray for its protection. I will not enter into any discussion of your principles, though you seem to desire it. At present I shall only give you my opinion, that though your reasonings are subtle, and may prevail with some readers, you will not succeed so as to change the general sentiments of mankind on that subject, and the consequence of printing this piece will be a great deal of odium drawn upon yourself, mischief to you, and no benefit to others. He that spits against the wind spits in his own face. But were you to succeed, do you imagine any good will be done by it? You yourself may find it easy to live a virtuous life without the assistance afforded by religion; you have a clear perception of the advantages of virtue, and the advantages of vice, and possess a strength of resolution sufficient to enable you to resist common temptations. But think how great a portion of mankind consists of weak and ignorant men and women, and of inexperienced, inconsiderate youth of both sexes, who have need of the motives of religion to restrain them from vice, to support their virtue, and retain them in the practice of it till it becomes *habitual*, which is the great point for its security. And perhaps you are indebted to it originally, that is, to your religious education, for the habits of virtue upon which you now justly value yourself. You might easily display your excellent talents of reasoning upon a less hazardous subject, and thereby obtain a rank with our most distinguished authors. For among us it is not necessary as among the Hottentots, that, a youth, to be raised into a company of men, should prove his manhood by beating his mother. I would advise you, therefore, not to attempt unchaining a tiger, but to burn this piece before it is seen by any other person, whereby you will save yourself a great deal of mortification from the enemies it may raise against you, and, perhaps, a good deal of regret and repentance. If men are so wicked *with religion*, what would they be *without it?* I intend this letter itself as a *proof* of my friendship, and, therefore, add no *profession* to it but simply subscribe, yours,

B. FRANKLIN.

CREED.

I believe, if I should die
And you should kiss my eyelids when I lie
Cold, dead, and dumb to all the world contains,
The folded orbs would open at thy breath,
And from its exile in the Isles of Death
Life would come gladly back along my veins.

I believe, if I were dead,
And you upon my lifeless heart should tread,
Not knowing what the poor clod chanced to be,
It would find sudden pulse beneath the touch
Of him it ever loved in life so much,
And throb again warm, tender, true to thee.

I believe, if on my grave,
Hidden in woody deeps, or by the wave,
Your eyes should drop some warm tears of regret,
From every salty seed of your dear grief
Some fair, sweet blossom would leap into leaf
To prove death could not make my love forget.

I believe, if I should fade,
Into those mystic realms where light is made,
And you should long once more my face to see,
I would come forth upon the hills of night,
And gather stars like fagots, till thy sight,
Led by their beacon blaze, fell full upon me!

I believe my faith in thee,
Strong as my life, so nobly placed to be,
I would as soon expect to see the sun
Fall like a dead king from his height sublime,
His glory stricken from the throne of time,
As thee unworth the worship thou hast won.

I believe who has not loved
Hath half the treasure of his life unproved;
Like one who, with the grape within his grasp,
Drops it, with all its crimson juice unpressed,
And all its luscious sweetness left unguessed,
Out from his careless and unheeding clasp.

I believe love, pure and true,
Is to the soul a sweet, immortal dew,
That gems life's petals in its hours of dust;
The waiting angels see and recognize
The rich crown-jewel, *Love*, of Paradise,
When life falls from us like a withered husk.

FARM NOTES.

SUPPRESSION OF THE CATTLE PLAGUE.

When the cattle disease appeared in England, alarm prevailed to a greater extent than was ever known in this country, and it was resolved to "stamp out" the disease, as it was called. Every person who had an ox or cow in which the disease was suspected, was compelled to have the beast killed, and he was paid for the animal out of the public taxes. In order the avoid fraud, the process was a rather round-about one. First, under a heavy penalty, the owner had to notifiy the policeman: he notified a sergeant; he conveyed the news to the police superintendent: who then informed the clerk of the till court. He then called a meeting of the justices, and so it went round nearly a week elapsed before the order to kill came in, on which order alone could the owner claim damages. In a large number of cases the animals died before the order came to kill; and what possible use this "stamping out" process could be it is hard to see. It did not have any effect. In spite of every precaution, the disease appears as if not a single head of cattle had been killed under the law.

To us at this distance the law seems a very absurd one for an enlightened nation like England to enact. The disease clearly proved to be analogous to inflammation of the lungs in the human species; and there is little doubt but that it was very much of the same nature as our epizootic disease among horses. That this was atmospheric and not contagious was clearly proved by abundant facts; and that the pleuro-pneumonia among cattle was also there there is no manner of doubt.

There is no more chance of avoiding the spread of this by killing the infected animals, than there is in any of our own selves avoiding influenzas or cold, when it is the "fashionable" time for them. We know that the only chance to fight these things in the human species is by keeping a due regard to the general laws of health. It is so with our cattle. The disease will no doubt attack the healthiest; but those which have the best care and attention will get through, when those with a depreciated vital system will succumb.

BELIEVES IN BARNYARD MANURE.

A farmer in Amherst, Mass., after giving the results of several costly experiments with salt, plaster, lime, superphosphate, fish guano, Stephens' Mineral fertilizer, and dried seaweed, closes a letter to the Vermont Farmer with the following opinion:—

"I wish to declare my emphatic and unqualified belief that manure made on the farm is the best and cheapest fertilizer which any farmer can use. I know that some writers maintain that it does not possess all the properties of a perfect fertilizer, and that where it is used alone farms will run down. But I think they are wrong and that land which has a sufficient quantity of farm manure will retain its fertility till the end of time."

LOSS OF CUD IN CATTLE.

The ruminants, or those animals that chew the cud, that is, re-masticate the food that has been previously swallowed, have four stomachs. The first one is fitted to receive a large amount of substance that is partially masticated in the process of gathering. From here it passes into the second stomach, where it is moistened and formed into pellets, or cuds. The animals have the power of raising these again to their mouth, whence after thorough mastication, they pass direct to the third stomach, from which it passes to the fourth stomach, where it is finally digested. The cud, therefore, is of food contained in the stomach, which is raised to be masticated; and an animal cannot lose the cud except from the exhaustion of food, or the inability to raise the cud from disease.

The cessation of rumination, called loss of cud, is more a symptom of disease than a disease itself. It accompanies most inflammatory diseases, and may also arise from debility. If it arises from the latter cause and there is no fever, simple alteratives and aromatics will be indicated, since the object is to restore tone to the stomach. A simple formula is, one ounce of powdered goldenseal, two ounces of caraway, one-half ounce cream of tartar and two ounces powdered poplar bark, divided into six powders, one to be given every four hours in a sufficient quantity of camomile tea. Or on several successive days one-half ounce caraway powder, the same of ginger, one ounce of powdered gentian and four ounces of epsom salts, all mingled together in camomile tea or sound ale. If fever or inflammatory action be present, the disease must be specifically treated.—[Western Rural.

VARIETIES.

THERE are twelve hundred shades of the different colors of kid gloves.

A JEWELLER advertises his diamonds as "pure and sparkling as a widow's tears."

A HAIR-CUTTING, shaving, and general "fixing up" match between two tonsorial artists, recently took place at Buffalo, before a large and appreciative audience.

SOME naughty boys in Harrisburg recently built a fire in a sewer, the smoke from which was carried through pipes into a number of houses, greatly to the alarm of the occupants.

THE English papers say that the beauty of the Duchess of Edinburgh does not equal popular expectation, and that she was severely criticised by the crowds through which she passed on her reception in London.

UNDER the head of "Walks About Town" the Chattanooga Times man naively admits that pantaloons are necessary to his getting across the streets at some points; that large catfish and snapping turtles are caught in the principal thoroughfares, and that the dry goods shops are full of frogs.

COMPLEXION clear as polished wax;
Her tongue as sharp as carpet tacks
Her eyes a dark, bewitching blue;
Her voice is pure, and high-toned, too.
Her neck's like Annie Laurie's swan;
Her words you'd love to dwell upon.
Her teeth are pearly, clear, and white;
You'd almost wish your ear she'd bite.

SOMEBODY got a fictitious notice of the marriage of Mr. Wilson to Miss Fosdick inserted in a Cincinnati paper. Miss Fosdick's brother explains in a card that the ceremony took place in a church tableau performance; and then adds: "I desire further to state that, as a relative of the lady, I will hold the cowardly miscreant personally responsible should I discover his whereabouts."

A LOCAL paper says that at a revival in Jamestown, N. Y., a short time ago, one of the brethren got the "power" and made a very impressive prayer, a part of which was the following: "O Lord, I feel like giving every poor man in this place a barrel of flour, and a barrel of pork, and a barrel of salt, and a barrel of pepper—oh, but that's too much pepper!"

A WELL-DRESSED, matronly-looking lady walked into a saloon in Oswego the other day, laid her muff on the counter, and took out a pair of spectacles, when the bartender promptly informed her that no Bible-reading would be in order there. Reaching down into her dress pocket, the woman produced a flat bottle and coolly called for a pint of whisky. She doesn't know yet what that bar-tender was alarmed about.

IN Indianapolis, the other day, a three and a half year old child climbed through an attic window and walked along the edge of the roof, thirty-two feet from the ground, the whole length of the house, and there stood unconcerned and enjoying the prospect. She was seen by the maid of all work, who pleasantly called out, "Come down; I've got something for you." "All yite," cried the little one, and she retraced her steps and disappeared through the attic window in safety.

THE Emperor of Russia is expected to start on his westward journey on the 1st of May. He will first proceed to Stuttgard to attend the marriage of the Grand Duchess Vera with the Duke of Wurtemburg. Thence he will proceed to England to pay his promised visit to Queen Victoria. Returning to Germany the Emperor will go to Ems on his autumnal visit. He is expected back at St. Petersburg in time for the military manœuvres at Krasnoe Selo, which are fixed for July 8.

ACCORDING to Rochard, a French veterinary surgeon, a simple method of preventing flies from annoying horses consists in painting the inside of the ears, or any other part especially troubled, with a few drops of empyreumatic oil of juniper. It is said that the odor of this substance is unendurable to flies, and that they will keep at a distance from the parts so anointed. If this treatment should accomplish the alleged result, it may perhaps be applicable in repelling mosquitoes from the faces and hands of tourists and sportsmen, when passing through woods and meadows.

A SUCCESSFUL April hoax, or a series of hoaxes, was perpetrated by the attaches of the Howard Athenæum last evening. A wire skeleton was dressed as a woman and placed in a seat. The pulling of a string caused it to fall to the floor, when several of the audience were deceived into giving the supposititious fainter their assistance. The device worked so well in the theatre that it was carried into the streets, and several patrolmen became victims of the hoax, which was oft repeated during the night. One was induced to awaken the woman asleep in a doorway; another was called to the woman dead; and so on, until the effigy was thrown from one of the wharves, and a sympathizing sailor recovered the supposed body.—[Boston Transcript, Ap. 2.

THE question of cremation has gone no short distance on its way to acceptance when a public meeting is called to discuss it. But it has gone further in Switzerland and Germany. At Zurich, where burial ground is growing contracted, 2,000 persons have subscribed toward an Association founded in favor of burning the dead. At Basle the movement has received the public approval of orthodox clergymen—also on the ground of promotion of health in the community. In Germany the newspapers are talking about the subject a great deal, while one a firm in Berlin has advertised the invention of a new furnace in which to perform the operation. And, last, a church warden in a Jewish Synagogue in the same city has proposed to establish on a new burial-ground, lately acquired, one of these furnaces.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, April 11, 1874.

THE "Chevalier" Wykoff is about to publish a book. It will be a highly interesting one, if he publishes all he knows about state chicanery.

THE universal opinion seems to be, that Secretary Richardson's testimony before the Ways and Means Committee, does not reflect any credit upon him.

THE contractors for improving Washington turn out to be District officials in most instances. The Board was a Board of Self-Improvement, evidently.

A GENERAL revision of the United States Custom laws, is one of the necessities brought to light by the investigation into the way affairs were managed by Mr. Jayne.

WE are notified from Washington that the Committee of Reform in the Civil Service is still at work. Then it is a mistake that there is any such a thing as rest after death.

SILVER twenty cent pieces are talked about. But we see no necessity of coining them just yet, to be stored away. Even silver one cent pieces would be hidden away until our currency is made redeemable in coin.

IN the New York Legislature they vary the monotony of routine business by tracing their lineage. It would not surprise us if some of them could trace their ancestry no further than the penitentiary, judging from their own conduct.

HENRY ROCHEFORT has escaped unfortunately for the peace and comfort of society. He is announced as on his way to Europe by way of California, he may be expected through here in the summer and be made the subject of oration by the Communists. We hope he will not be induced to relight his lanterns on these shores.

GEN. BUTLER, like President Grant, gave the South Carolina delegation cold comfort. He gave them to understand that when it came to the business of breaking up Rings, the undertaking was of too delicate a nature for him to take a hand. He has too many of his own, evidently, that might stand a chance of being smashed, if the crusade was once entered upon.

WE can assure the Committee of ladies who have interested themselves in the matter, that THE POST does not tolerate any personal reflections upon the ladies who are engaged in the temperance movement. While we may differ with them, they are entitled to the most respectful consideration and treatment. We aim to give the news, and let the public draw their own conclusions from the facts.

DR. EDWARD CURTIS of New York again opens the question of alcohol as food and asserts that in ordinary amounts alcohol is wholly consumed in the system; that it acts the part, if not taken in overdoses, of an easily digested food; that instead of being a mere stimulant, it gives actual strength and serves for the repair of wasted tissue. He mentions instances where thinks its use beneficial, and, by consequence, desirable. It is not a certain but the uncertain quantity which produces the mischief. Who is to regulate the overdose business?

A NEAT little land swindle from Iowa has turned up. Last session a bill passed Congress under which a Commissioner was sent to adjust a land claim between a railroad and the farmers in Iowa, and upon this report a bill has been based for the payment of $500,000 to the company which has agreed to take $4 an acre for the farmers lands to which they lay claim. The case may be briefly summed up: Congress made a magnificent land grant to the State of Iowa to improve a river; the State gave it to a railroad company; Congress added 360,000 acres to the gift to make good to the road the land taken by settlers; the railroad fraudulently obtained the passage of a law giving it the settlers' lands beside, Congress is now asked to pay $500,000 to the Company to induce it to forego its claim to the settlers' lands, for which it has already been indemnified.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL claims a reduction of the public debt for March to the extent of $2,189,338, and for the first time in 1874, shows a reduction of the principal as it stood at the close of the previous month, but not to the extent of $2,189,338. The principal of the debt on the 1st of April was $2,265,381,898 against $2,266,530,977, on the 1st of March, showing a reduction of the principal to the amount of $1,149,079. During the same time the interest increased, $1,621,596 and the cash in the Treasury $2,661,752. The increase in the principal is more than counterbalanced by the increase in the interest outstanding. By subtracting the increase of interest over the decrease of principal from the increase of cash in the Treasury, Mr. Richardson figures out his two million odd reduction of the debt, but a comparison of the principal on the 1st days of March and April, which is the true standard of the public debt, does not show any such a decrease as the Secretary claims. Still his figures make a much better showing than usual since the principal has been actually reduced $1,149,079.

SANBORN has no difficulty in getting free from the fang of the law. The President put the right kind of a District Attorney in Brooklyn, and the right kind of Secretary of the Treasury in Washington who went through quite an unnecessary procedure in testifying under oath that he was a Know Nothing, upon all matters partaining to the Sanborn Contracts. But Mr. Douglass, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, testifies that if assistant assessors did their duty all the information Sanborn professed to furnish or did furnish was in the hands of the Internal Revenue Bureau, and the aid of such a contractor was entirely superfluous. He testified that the law athorizing such contracts was impolitic, needless, and combined the meanness of the informer and spy systems, and that he had never been consulted as to its passage or as to the contracts under it. He testified that no suits for the recovery of internal revenue taxes could be brought except by his authority, that the delinquent income, legacy, and succession taxes and the taxes on railroad dividends were all in process of collection by his bureau when the Sanborn contract was made and Solicitor Banfield's letter of instructions issued to District Attorney Bliss and to the supervisor and collectors of internal revenue, and that he had never been consulted as to those instructions, but on the contrary had written to the Secretary of the Treasury about them, who had referred his letter to the Solicitor of the Treasury, who had mislaid it in some pigeon-hole, and had never answered it!

THE Philadelphia journals frequently boast of the prospect of suburban towns in the vicinity of that great city, such as Chester, West Chester, Wilmington, Norristown, Pottstown, Phoenixville, &c. Their rapid growth in manufacturing enterprise is not a matter of surprise, but an inevitable result of the heavy rate of taxes of Philadelphia which is rapidly driving trade and capital from its limits. Such will soon be the result in this city. To escape even a small business tax in this city several of our large iron firms transferred their establishment outside the limits of the city, and hereafter no investment will be made within reach of our Equalizers but placed where they can successfully compete with other points where they are not burdened with the load of taxes they must pay here. But what does the Ring care for the prosperity of Pittsburgh? It is a good fat goose to pluck and plucked it must be if it takes the last dollar.

ONE day we are informed that the next Democratic Convention is to be in "May." Again, on the 15th of June. Now we would, for the sake of unanimity, like to know really upon what day the Convention will occur. THE PITTSBURGH POST has the floor.—Kittaning Sentinel.

The day has not yet been designated. The resolution adopted by the State Committee provides that said Convention shall be held at a date not later than the 16th of June. The day will be named by the chairman, Dr. Nebinger, soon as the new apportionment bill is passed and signed.

THE Special Committee of Congress on Transportation it is said will recommend the appropriation of $100,000,000, towards the improvement of the Mississippi, the Ohio, the intercommunication of the Lakes and the James river and Kanawha canals. To fully carry out the above four projects, at least double the amount of money will be required, but one hundred millions will do to start with. No Congressman need apply for any share in the investment.

THE Hon. George H. Pendleton, when he gives an entertainment, does it on the magnificent. He proposes on Tuesday evening to celebrate the anniversary of the settlement of Ohio, by dining and wining the Constitutional Convention now in session in Cincinnati, and the Legislature of the State including the State officials. We have no such enlarged hospitality in this State.

THE present building and site of the Marine Hospital is to be sold, and the amount realized appropriated to the erection of a new one. What is the use of a Marine Hospital, when the patients can be boarded at the Monongahela House for half the money it costs the government to keep up a hospital?

THE troops have been disbanded and and peace once mere hovers over Susquehanna Depot. An appropriation bill will be immediately introduced into the Legislation to pay expenses, which will amount to more than the amount due the workmen. All for Jim Fisk's railroad.

FROM the fact that Rev. Florence McCarthy of Chicago had a red nose, his brethren withdrew the hand of ministerial fellowship from him. Parsons who have an unfortunate inflamation of the proboscis will make a note on't, and color their noses accordingly.

PHILADELPHIA is growing happy again over the prospect of getting sufficient Centennial supplies. The re-election of the Ring in that city, did more to check the enterprise than the financial shock of September.

SANBORN didn't turn up on Thursday before the Ways and Means Committee to testify. The subject don't seem to please him, notwithstanding the decision of the Court at Brooklyn.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS who is a member of the Massachusetts Legislature, does not support his father for U. S. Senator, because he is not a Democrat.

A RELIC OF HISTORY.

Our old friend R. H. Kerr, more familiarly known as "Benton," furnishes us with the copy of a letter from the late Thomas H. Benton to Representative Scott of Missouri, pending the election of President by the House in the Session of 1824-5. The letter, which we copy below, has been in our old friend's possession since shortly after being written and possesses considerable historical interest.

To the student of political history, who is thoroughly acquainted with the struggles between the Federal and Democratic-Republican parties during the first half century of our national existence, the force of Senator Benton's remarks will be striking, as illustrative of his great force of character, and undeviating and consistent devotion to principle. The following is the full text of Col. Benton's letter to Mr. Scott:

SENATE CHAMBER, Feb. 8, 1825.

SIR:—I received on the morning of the 6th inst., your note of the 5th in which you make known to me your intentions to give the vote of Missouri to Mr. Adams. Sinister rumors and some misgivings of my own had been preparing my mind for an extraordinary development, but it was not until I had three times talked with you face to face that I could believe in the reality of an intention so inconsistent with your previous conversations or repugnant to your printed pledges, so amazing to your constituents, so fatal to yourself.

The vote which you intend thus to give is not your own. It belongs to the people of the State of Missouri. They are against Mr. Adams. I, in their name, do solemnly protest against your intention and deny your moral power thus to bestow your vote. You have been pleased to make a reference in one of your conversations to my personal wishes in this election. I now reiterate that I disdain and repel the appeal, and again remit you to the the exalted tribunal of honor and duty. For nine years we have been closely connected in our political course, at length the connection is dissolved, and dissolved under circumstances which pronounce our everlasting separation. For some expressions which you felt as unkind in our conversation on Sunday I ask your pardon and oblivion. I had a right to give you my opinion on a point of public duty but none to inflict a wound on your feelings, and in this unexpected breaking of many ties there is enough of unavoidable pain without the gratuitous infliction of unkind words. To-morrow is the day for your self immolation. If you have an enemy he may go and feed his eyes upon the scene; your former friend will shun the afflicting spectacle.

With sincere wishes for your personal welfare I remain &c.

THOMAS H. BENTON.

It is needless to say that Colonel Benton's idea of a Representative is not the popular one among the leaders of the Radical party of the present day. "The vote which you intend thus to give is not your own. It belongs to the people of the State of Missouri. They are against Mr. Adams." The idea that a Congressman's vote is not his own,—to sell if he wants to—but belongs to his constituents, would be a strange theory to advocate in this day and age among the leaders of the dominant party. After being elected to office, they have nothing to do with the people until the time comes around for them to ask for a re-election.

The idea that it is necessary for them to consult with their constituents and be governed by what they may desire, is never entertained by them for a single moment. But for this condition of things, the people are themselves largely to blame. They no longer hold their unfaithful public servants to a strict accountability, as was the case fifty years ago. The history of the last fourteen years shows that the public officials systematically disregard their wants and work solely to their own personal advantage, and then by appealing to a depraved public prejudice secure a re-election and the exclusion of worthy and honest men.

We ought to go back to the theories and practices of fifty years ago, so far as the duties and responsibilities of public officials are concerned. The doctrine that the office belongs to the office-holder, to be used by him to his own and for the benefit of his friends is a false and pernicious one, and ought to be expunged from our political textbook.

The corruption and mal-administration that characterizes the times is the direct and inevitable result of the pernicious theory that office-holders are not directly responsible to the people. As we advance in centralization this responsibility is gradually abrogated, and corruption and extravagance is the result. If we would not finally lose all our political liberties and surrender, the genius of our Republican institutions, we must go back to the idea of official responsibility taught by Col. Benton and his compeers half a century ago.

WHO IS JAYNE?

This question is answered by the Oswego, New York, Gazette, which gives a slight biography of this interesting young man, from which it appears that he was born in the wilds of Wayne county, Pa., and was for some time clerk in the Paymaster's Department, in Washington. In 1867 he was dismissed for defaming the character of Paymaster-General Brice and Major Brooke. He subsequently established a photographic saloon in Ithaca, and also had a sewing machine agency and failed.

As a politician he developed a great deal of talent fully a dozen years ago, and turned an honest penny in the business. When the Republican Congressional Convention was held at Oswego some ten or twelve years ago, in which Giles W. Hotchkiss and William S. Lincoln were candidates for nomination, Mr, Jayne was on hand as a delegate from Tompkins county, and upon his representation that he could control the vote of the delegation from the county at will, Mr. Lincoln placed in the hands of the former an article agreeing to pay him one thousand dollars in case of his (Lincoln's) nomination. Mr. Jayne however, failed to handle his delegation as he had agreed and the convention was at a dead lock for several days. The dead lock was finally broken by Informer Jayne, in a manner precisely like that employed about a year ago by York against "Old Subsidy" Pomeroy in the Kansas Legislature.

Mr. Jayne acting as the prototype of Senator York of Kansas arose in the Convention and with a flurry of virtuous indignation, exposed the arrangement that he had drawn Lincoln into, and held him up as a monster of corruption of unusual dimensions, announcing at the same time that he should vote for and support Mr. Hotchkiss.

Of course the latter gentleman was at once nominated and after his election came Jayne's reward for his treachery, which was no doubt the result of a previous agreement. He received, through the influence of Mr. Hotchkiss the appointment which enabled him to play the part of informer and spy and enrich himself by blackmailing. So much for Mr. Jayne.

ABOUT THE CONVENTION.

A number of eastern papers, it strikes us, are giving themselves a great deal of needless distress concerning the next Democratic State Convention. 1. Because Pittsburgh has been designated. 2. Because it is to be held at a date prior to the 16th of June. Neither of the positions are well taken in our judgment. Pittsburgh is not an isolated place without means of accommodation. It is the centre of a railroad system which makes it easily accessible to every county in the State, and it has hotel accommodations second only to Philadelphia.

Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania have no axes to grind. The City Committee extended an invitation to the State Committee to hold the Convention here, and it was accepted. Any advantage that may result from holding it here, will be to the advantage of the Democracy of the whole State, and not of a clique or district. We fail to see why the manufacturing capital of the United States, and the centre of one of the greatest trades of the continent, is not entitled to the consideration and recognition of any political party.

The Democracy of Western Pennsylvania have but one object in view, and that is the triumphant success of the party. Their record at the ballot-box shows how unswerving and reliable they are. When it comes to voting the Democracy of the State depend upon their brethren of the West, and they are never deceived. Year after year the Democratic vote has increased in the Western District, and here we must look for the chief source of future success. We hardly think that it is going to hurt our prospects for success to hold a State Convention in the District once every thirty years.

For thirty years the Western Democracy have gone East without complaint to attend the annual Conventions, quite as far East of the State meridian, as Pittsburgh is West of it, and in fact further. It is a mathematical fact that it is not a mile further from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia, than it is from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, and the railroad fare is the same each way, and free passes are recognized going West the same as going East. In Pittsburgh the Convention will have the use of one of the finest halls in the country, and meet with as warm a welcome as anywhere else and find as good, and perhaps infinitely more reasonable hotel accommodations, than in other cities we might name.

The Convention is not a fixed thing to be held at a given place and time, and since it is moveable, it is no more unreasonable to hold it in Pittsburgh than on the extreme eastern edge of the State. At Harrisburg the capital buildings will be in course of remodeling, to meet the requirements of the increased legislative delegation, and cannot well be used for the purpose of holding the Convention.

As for the time of holding the Convention, we do not think that it is a day too soon, but as the Western part of the State has no axes to grind, it don't matter if it is held two months later. It is the work to be done by the Convention that we feel most deeply interested in. We want to see a ticket nominated upon a declaration of principles that will sweep the State next fall. The party needs thorough organization, and it requires a reasonable time to accomplish it, from the fact that it is the minority party. The Republicans are always thoroughly organized, its array of officials being standing committees of organization, and that party is consequently ready to go into the action upon short notice. The position of the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee is not one of honor merely but of hard work, and this responsibility should be fully appreciated and acted upon. It will require two months of thorough organization in every county under the direction of an energetic executive head, before the Democratic press open the battle by commencing active work along the whole line. The Convention held in June, and then with sixty days of thorough organization by the State and county Committees, after which the press will throw itself into the fight and carry out the plan of operations will make the campaign quite short enough. It is all nonsense to talk about the rank and file going suddenly into the fight, before the field officers and commanders have planned the battle in detail.

In Ohio the Democracy are scientifically organized, and they fight to advantage. For years now Messrs. Jno. G. Thompson and Charles N. Allen, at the head of the State and Executive Committees—and they are men who work, and go all over the State personally superintending the organization of the party—have kept the party in a complete state of organization. And yet in Ohio they always make their nominations early in the summer, and frequently on the 8th of January. We are not sure but that it would be wise in this State to go back to the old custom of holding the Convention on the 4th of March.

As to the matter of claims, Harrisburg has forfeited her right to present very strong ones to either party. The most unmitigated insult ever offered to any respectable and dignified body of men, was that offered to the Constitutional Convention in December last. The Convention, composed of the best men of both parties of the State, who had given the people a Constitution which had been ratified with rare enthusiasm, got a taste of Harrisburg hospitality that they are not likely soon to forget, or care to have repeated.

There is certainly no other city or town in the State that would have treated even a party Convention so shabbily, much less the highest legislative body known to the law. While it is not just to hold the citizens of Harrisburg responsible for this insult, we think it the part of wisdom to have the Democratic State Convention held as far as possible outside the influence of the infamous political Ring which put this gratuitous insult upon the people of the whole State.

TRUE AS PREACHING.

A very great deal of unvarnished truth is contained in the following paragraphs which we copy from the Jeffersonian of Westchester, a paper that usually thinks what it says, and says what it thinks:

The "contested seats" from Philadelphia city, have become so great a scandal on the Democracy of this State every year, that we hope some rule will be adopted to put an end to the speculations of men, who, without character, constituents or certificates, come to conventions and seek admission by contesting seats, and then, by a sort of compromise are admitted as delegates. The city of Philadelphia has made more trouble, cost the party in the State more weakness, created more disgust among the honest voters of the Democratic party in Pennsylvania, lost the party more votes by the character of its delegations, the tricks, rings, and abuses of little men in the party, who live by politics in that city, than the Radical organization or its policy.

Now it is time to let these worthless men know that calling themselves Democrats and using that name to get into Democratic conventions by frauds and tricks, and then "selling out" for "cash" to the Radical party, will no longer be tolerated by the Democracy of this State. We want principles, ability, harmony, and therefore the *"policy-men"* and the tricksters must leave us for their home in the Radical party.

THE PROPOSED AMENDMENTS.

It is quite evident that if the proposed amendments to the new Constitution are urged upon the people, a very decided furore will be created, and great injury done. They must be submitted to a preliminary vote of the people at the next general election, along with the State ticket that may be put in nomination.—Gazette.

They would not be submitted to any vote of the people until passed upon by another Legislature. See future amendments new Constitution.

HENRY WARD BEECHER in a recent lecture upon the wastes and burdens of life, puts it thus:

Communities lie; Governments lie; like that gigantic wickedness of our Government to-day, printing lies by the hundreds, and by the hundreds of thousands [applause], tending to depress and destroy our industry, and rotting out the foundations of our future prosperity." [Loud and continued applause.] He then alluded to the "burdens of war," and showed the figures of the debts created in Christendom through war, making the fearful aggregate of over $21,000,000,000.

This is pretty talk for a loyal man, who was so loud for war and whose shrill denunciations of those who spoke disrespectfully of government, were heard and heeded throughout the country. The hero of the war, who gets fifty thousand per annum for making Washington his winter residence ought to look after brother Beecher.

THE Standard, the leading London exponent of British conservatism, is not complimentary to Mr. Sumner in its obituary notice of the dead statesman. It says: "essentially, he was a man of inordinate vanity, and of that nervous sensitiveness which is intoxicated by popular applause. He needed, therefore, but the taste of popularity to thirst for it ever afterward, as the drunkard does for his daily dram. The taste came in time, on the occasion of the Mexican war." The Standard gives a highly entertaining account of the Brooks affair: "On one memorable occasion, while speaking on the Kansas disturbances, he permitted himself to use language personally insulting to a highly reputed South Carolina planter. Men of Mr. Sumner's temperament are peculiarly liable to be led away in the heat of debate, and if he had apologized afterward for his remarks, they would doubtless have speedily been forgotten. He did not think proper to do so however. This conduct put him all the more in the wrong, as religious scruples forbade him to fight a duel. In England his scruples would have been understood and respected, but in America, where 'shooting at sight' in the public streets, even now not uncommon, was then an every day occurrence, they simply made him appear a slanderous coward." The Standard thinks it was rather too much of a beating which the chivalrous Brooks administered, but explains that "the code of honor of the South required satisfaction, and Mr. Sumner would neither retract or fight."

As far as we can judge from the ebullition of the inflation pots at Washington both the Senate and House will finally agree in extending the legal tender circulation to $400,000,000, and authorizing an expansion of the National bank circulation to the same limit. Such appears to be the significance of the voting yesterday. If administrating these doses fails to cure the patient an advance to $500,000,000 can be made next session or better still, boxes of paper money can be set up at the cross-roads and in other public places, and permission given to every voter to help himself to as much cheap money as he may need.—N. Y. Tribune.

THE way of the transgressor is hard. Mr. Hipple-Mitchell of Oregon has no sooner begun to enjoy a little respite from the disagreeable talk about his early life and his complicated domestic affairs, than his enemies in Oregon bring up a fresh charge that he secured his seat in the United States Senate by bribery. And their assertions are supported by some very ugly looking affidavits. Two members of the Legislature at the time Mitchell was elected, swear that his friends offered them $5,000 a piece if they would go into the caucus for Mitchell, but they both declined the money. Another member swears that Mitchell came to him personally and offered him $1,000 if he would go home, or $5,000 if he would induce the men, mentioned above as having been offered $5,000, to go into the caucus. These offers were also declined, Mr. Mitchell seems to have had plenty of money, and if he offered it so liberally in these three instances, it is only reasonable to suppose that he did the same thing in other cases and that it was accepted. At all events these affidavits, if they are true, are enough to show that Mr. Mitchell is not the kind of man to shed luster upon the United States Senate, and it behooves that body to show him the door without delay. If they are not true, Mr. Mitchell owes it to himself to prove their falsity forthwith.—N. Y. Tribune.

THE Educator, published at Kutztown, under the auspices of the Keystone Normal School, makes a vigorous attack on the compulsory education bill which has been reported in the legislature. It styles the measure as infamous, and says that other measures than fines will have to be resorted to. It thus concludes:

Make a man a machine once and in order to preserve consistency his free agency must be entirely destroyed. The next step naturally is to compel him into religious measures, to force him not only to attend church, but, nolens volens, to become a member of church. The same argument holds good in both cases. If children must be forced to school for the purpose of making good citizens of them, of course, as religion makes better citizens than a simple intellectual education, in order to make the best possible citizens of them they must be compelled to become religious and driven into church. Once open the door, take the first step in enacting compulsory laws, and you open the flood gates to an irresistible stream that sweeps away for ever our dearest rights and binds us in a vassalage ten thousand times worse than African slavery, the enslavement of heart and mind.

But what is the use of writing? We are told that the enactment of this law is a foregone conclusion. However, should the bill pass at this session, we are conscious of having lifted our feeble voice in solemn warning against this fell destroyer of American civil and religious liberty, this hand maiden of the old serpent.

THE bill introduced in the House of Representatives, March 26, providing for the admission of New Mexico into the Union as a State, has brought out some interesting facts concerning that Territory which are not generally known. New Mexico was acquired from Mexico in 1848. By the act of September 9, 1850, it was constituted a Territory, with an area of 215,807 square miles. In August, 1854, the territory acquired from Mexico by the Gadsden treaty was annexed, making the total area 261,342 miles. In 1861, 14,000 square miles were set off to Colorado, and in 1863, 126,141 square miles were cut off and organized into the Territory of Arizona, leaving 121,201 square miles as the present area of the Territory. The census of 1870 gives New Mexico the second position among our Territories, with a population of 91,784.

As Mr. Richardson testifies that he is a mere clerk in his own office, having nothing to do, and doing nothing, but sign his name to papers brought to him by his subordinates, it will hardly do to suspect him of participating in the Sanborn steal. According to his own account of himself, he is too much of an idiot to be a thief.—Times.

THE Bessemer steel works are contending with great spirit for the credit of producing the most steel in a single day. The Cambria Iron works, were ahead, but have been beaten by the Troy Steel Works, which made 50 "heats" with two crucibles in 24 hours, against 46 by the former in the same time. No foreign steel works have so far equaled the day's product of either of the above American concerns.

IN 1848 the debts of the great civilized nations of the world amounted to $8,500,000,000. Now they amount to about $24,000,000,000, an increase which is attributed to the unprecedented development of the countries by expensive public improvements, but more especially by the maintenance of costly and destructive wars.

THE LIBRARY DRAWING.

THE TWO LARGEST PRIZES—A FLAT DENIAL.

Thursday's Louisville Courier-Journal says:

A dispatch received from Memphis last night states that probably all the coupons of ticket 55,104, which drew the capital prize are held in that city. In addition to the names mentioned in yesterday's issue, it has been discovered that Mr. Theo. Horner druggist; Mr. John Steel, commission merchant, and Mr. John S. Toube, wholesale shoe dealer, hold one-tenth each and Mr. Jas. G. Barbour, a wholesale hardware merchant, and Mr. Chris. Steinkel, a well-known saloon-keeper, hold another tenth together. It will be remembered, that a club of forty gentlemen in that city owned two of the ten coupons, leaving four coupons yet to be accounted for. It would be singular if Memphis should draw the whole of this prize, the first capital prize given having been drawn by Mr. John Duff, who resided in that city at the date of the first drawing.

THE SECOND GRAND PRIZE.

We have very few additional reports, as yet, from outside cities. Louisville takes in a very small proportion of the amount distributed. Probably $25,000 will cover all that was drawn here.

An old man entered the office of the United States Hotel at an early hour yesterday morning and asked the clerk to write on a little piece of paper the name of William Lewis, Utica, Indiana. He said William Lewis was his brother, and that he and another brother held the ticket which drew $75,000. It is only possible that he held a portion of the ticket, for two-tenths of it are held by clubs at Beaver Dam, Ky. . . . . .

A LIBEL.

In this connection we may pronounce a statement contained in a letter published in yesterday's Cincinnati Commercial, to the effect that the sixty thousand tickets had been placed in the wheel, instead of forty-five thousand, as baseless and utterly false. Such a fraud could have been consummated only by the connivance of some twenty or thirty gentlemen, whose reliability no man dares question. In fact, the whole letter referred to is a tissue of wilful misrepresentations.

THE RADICAL ADMINISTRATION ARRAIGNED.

The New York Tribune says that "a constant, incessant series of illegal, dishonest, sordid and vulgar offenses against the moral sense of the country, that have destroyed the enviable prestige of the Republican party, and made its management a reproach and a shame"—and concludes with the following arraignment:

1. The violation of law in abetting an audacious conspiracy by which the State of Louisiana was given over to a band of knaves who had plundered the public treasury and had been defeated in a popular election.

2. The systematic debauching of the politics of several Southern States, by which they have been rendered bankrupt, and the very idea of legislative government made odious and contemptible.

3. The creation and support of a combination for plunder in the District of Columbia which has loaded the city of Washington with an intolerable load of debt, enriched a cabal of politicians, and discredited the Capital.

4. The steady, persistent, and shameless persecution of the merchants of this metropolis by an army of spies and extortioners, assisted by United States officers, who divide with thieves and informers the price of their degradation.

5 The recent unheard of conspiracy between the Treasury department and an obscure politician, by which the latter was enabled to steal out of the public revenue some hundreds of thousands of dollars, and the officers of the government were ordered to assist him in these depredations.

6. A management of the national finances so made up of dishonesty, incompetency, and gross carelessness that nothing like it has ever been seen in history,—touching one day the criminal and the next the burlesque, vibrating between the Idiot Asylum and the Penitentiary.

7. A contemptuous disregard of the solemn pledges of the Conventions of the party, in reference to retrenchment, honesty in disbursements, and the reform of the Civil Service.

8. And finally an open and cynical interference with popular elections in every State where the Republican party is divided, in favor of the corrupt and immoral element, and in bitter hostility to those who stand by the ancient ways and desire to give to their States a capable, honest, and reputable administration.

We think no intelligent person can candidly deny that the administration has been guilty of these acts, and that in most of them it has had the support of the majority in Congress. We hold that they cannot be excused or condoned. It passes our comprehension, therefore, how any Republican, if he has conscience enough to take the trouble to inform himself of the truth, can support such an Administration in a course which can only lead to the gravest evils for the country, and the utter and shameful ruin of the Republican party.

A NEW-FASHIONED CATAPULT.

[N. Y. Post.]

It is reported from Washington that at a very early date there will be erected in the House of Representatives a novel battery, intended to throw mud to a great distance with immense effect, and it is said that a celebrated Major-General is the sole inventor as he will be the sole engineer of this tremendous machine. The fortress to be demolished and captured by the new engine is the one which is garrisoned by the well-known firm of Phelps, Dodge & Co.

It will be remembered that this same fort was captured by strategy and treachery a year ago, some subordinate officers betraying the stronghold. At that time the citadel had to be ransomed for the amount of $271,000. Since then the garrison have thrown up strong entrenchments; and they now stoutly maintain that, like the defenders of Metz, they never would have surrendered except for treason. It is mainly for this boast, and for the reason of their not acquiescing in the consequences of their former betrayal, that the great military chieftain is determined to reduce the stronghold once more, and this time by the effectual process of his patent mud battery. He has laid in an immense supply of mud for ammunition, which is supposed to have been dug out of the celebrated Dutch Gap Canal. The guns have been furnished by the well-known Custom House firms in this city which are so celebrated for all kinds of brass castings.

The chieftain confidently believes that with his mud battery he cannot only damage the fort itself, but that if judiciously discharged, and not exploded like a powder boat, it will spoil and bespatter the dresses and even the faces of the household of the garrison, including women and children, and not even sparing the family vaults of the dead. Some scientific men have suggested that there is great danger of such a mud battery's bursting and doing more damage to the engineer-in-chief than to the besieged. But this engineer, with great contempt, points to his own mud-proof condition, and has not the slightest fear for his own safety. Great curiosity is evinced to witness the attack, as there is much scepticism on the point whether this novel operation in warfare is really becoming a decent, Christian and honorable legislative body.

DISRAELI'S POLICY.

THE NEW PREMIER AND THE QUEEN'S SPEECH—A BOLD PROGRAMME—EDUCATING THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY AGAIN.

[World Correspondent.]

LONDON, March 19.—The bold programme laid down by Mr. Disraeli in the Queen's speech to-day has caused a feeling of genuine surprise. But surprises were to be expected from Mr. Disraeli. He is evidently bent upon again educating his party in the way of progress. The astonishing feature of his programme is that portion of it which relates to land reform. This was about the last thing that a Conservative government would be expected to meddle with. But Mr. Disraeli makes it the first of his list of new measures. It is true that he makes the Queen speak only of "the delay and expense attending the transfer of land" as "a reproach to our system of law and a serious obstacle to dealings in real property." But then these evils have their root in the system of primogeniture and entail, and whenever the reform of the land laws is once commenced it will be difficult to make half-way work with it. It is characteristic of Mr. Disraeli's boldness that he thus takes this very dangerous bull by the horns and proposes to lead it himself. With equal boldness and wisdom he does not wait for the opposition to propose legislation upon the other question which the working classes most care for—a revision and reform of the laws of conspiracy and those dealing with the relations of master and servant. He causes the Queen to announce that she has issued a royal commission to inquire into the state and working of the present laws, with a view to their early amendment. This announcement had been expected: and so anxious are the *soidisant* working-men leaders to prevent the workingmen from being captured by Mr. Disraeli that they have denounced the idea of a royal commission, declaring that there was no need for it, and that enough was known to justify immediate legislation. But Mr. Disraeli need not be alarmed by these denunciations. He will place both the working-men members of Parliament on the commission, obtain all the facts on both sides, and then bring in a good, comprehensive bill, as much better, probably, than the half-way measures of the late Administration as his reform bill of 1867 was better than Mr. Gladstone's £7 franchise project. It is easy to see what increased popularity Mr. Disraeli will win for himself and his party if he carries some such measure as this, and the uneasiness with which the Liberal leaders of the workmen regard him is perfectly natural.

PICCADILLY.

I OFTEN WONDER WHY 'TIS SO.

BY FATHER RYAN.

Some find work where some find rest
And so the weary world goes on;
I sometimes wonder which is best?
The answer comes when life is gone.

Some eyes sleep when some eyes wake
And so the dreary night-hours go;
Some hearts beat where some hearts break,
I often wonder why 'tis so.

Some wills faint where some wills fight—
Some love the tent—and some, the field;
I often wonder who is right—
The ones who strive—or those who yield?

Some hands fold when other hands
Are lifted bravely in the strife;
And so thro' ages and thro' lands
Move on the two extremes of life.

Some feet halt where some feet tread;
In tireless march, a thorny way;
Some struggle on where some have fled—
Some seek—when others shun the fray.

Some swords rest where others clash—
Some fall back where some move on—
Some flags furl where others flash
Until the battle has been won.

Some sleep on while others keep
The vigils of the true and brave;
They will not rest till roses creep
Around their name above a grave.

A TALE OF THE SEA.

The bark Alice Campbell recently arrived in New Orleans, having on board Captain King and the crew of the schooner Thos. P. Barklen, from Cedar Keys to Key West, picked up at sea. The following account is given of the sufferings of the crew of the schooner. On the 7th of February, she left Anclote Key, wind at the time blowing strong from the southwest and after running a few hours it was discovered that the vessel was making water freely; pumps were immediately brought in requisition, and it required constant work to keep the water down. Shortly after the vessel began leaking, the wind veered to the southward, causing the sea to run high, and culminating in the loss of the yawl, which was washed from the davits and carried beyond reach, and the stern-post jerked out by the violence with which the craft was tossed about. The following day, 8th, about 7 o'clock in the morning, it was discovered that the water was gaining rapidly on the pumps, and all efforts to keep it down were useless. The pumps had been constantly worked during the twelve preceding hours, and all hands were thoroughly exhausted. A part of the deck load was thrown off to relieve the vessel, but the water continued to pour in so rapidly as to preclude all hope of keeping the little vessel afloat. At this time the schooner was under reefed foresail and was beating up for Key West Harbor, then between thirty and forty miles distant. The prospect of being water logged did not give the crew any great uneasiness, for they imagined that a distance of 40 miles could be easily accomplished in that condition, and accordingly all the stores and effects were placed on deck, and a platform arranged to keep them dry. About noon the schooner filled, and as the water covered the deck, she gradually turned on her port side, and everything that had been placed on deck was swept away. The crew ascended to the dry side of the vessel, which remained in that position for about an hour, during which time the rigging having been cut away, the mainmast worked out, and she gradually righted. From the 8th to the 12th the men remained on the schooner, partially submerged and suffering greatly from cold and thirst. Hunger did not assail them, for that they relieved by small morsels from their limited supply of pork. A few potatoes—about two dozen—were secured from the forecastle by the men who dived for them, and with these their thirst was partially assuaged. After being two days on the vessel it was seen that she would eventually go to pieces, and the construction of a raft was commenced out of the spars and deck planks, which were working loose. On the morning of the 12th some additions were made to the raft, and during the evening they shoved off from the wreck, and took the chances of a rescue on a frail structure composed of light planks and a few spars. On this the four men remained for eleven days, several times seeing sails in the distance, which held forth to them the hope of a rescue, only, however, to be disappointed. On the afternoon of the 23d, a sail was observed, and shortly the vessel appeared to be bearing upon the raft. An hour of suspense ensued, and the wrecked crew were cheered by the fact that the vessel held steadily on her course, bearing down upon them—for were this opportunity of a rescue to pass they felt conscious that none could survive for another twenty-four hours. The Alice Campbell reached the raft about seven o'clock in the evening, and the wrecked crew were transferred from the raft to the bark, and they were saved. They presented a piteous sight, their limbs being swollen twice their natural size, and all were covered with sores and blisters, and not one of the six was able to stand up when placed on the deck of Captain Gorham's vessel. For many days after the rescue they required the utmost care, which was given them by Captain Gorham and his officers, and now, though not recovered, the unfortunates are doing well, but will require weeks before they recuperate thoroughly.

JAPANESE DENTISTRY.

Dentistry is a famous "trade" in Japan. It is well known that although the Japanese possess fine teeth, they dye them black, and whether from this custom or from the use of wooden brushes they lose them very early in life. To us it seems that their tooth brushes should receive most of the blame, as they consist of tough wood pounded at one end to loosen the fibres They resemble paint brushes, and, owing to their shape, it is impossible to get one behind the teeth. As might be expected, there is an accumulation of tartar which frequently draws the teeth. Their process of manufacturing false teeth is very crude. The plates are made of wood, and the teeth consist of tacks driven up from under the side. A piece of wax is heated and pressed into the roof of the mouth. It is then taken out and hardened by putting it into cold water. Another piece of heated wax is applied to the impression, and after being pressed into shape, is hardened. A piece of wood is then roughly cut into the desired form, and the model, having been smeared with red paint, is applied to it. Where they touch each other a mark is left by the paint. This is cut away until they touch evenly all over. Sharks' teeth, bits of ivory or stone, for teeth, are set into the wood and retained in position by being strung on a thread, which is secured on each end by a peg driven into the hole where the thread makes its exit from the base. Iron or copper tacks are driven into the ridge to serve for masticating purposes, the unequal wear of the wood and metal keeping up the desired roughness. Their full sets answer admirably for the mastication of food, but, as they do not improve the looks, they are worn but little for ornament. The ordinary services of a set of teeth is about five years, but they frequently last much longer. All full upper sets are retained by atmospheric pressure. This principle is coeval with the art. In Japan, dentistry exists only as a mechanical trade, and the status of those who practice it is not very high. It is, in fact, graded with carpenters—their word hadvikfson meaning "tooth-carpenter."—[Ex.

A WIFE'S LITTLE WANTS.

ECONOMICAL RAID OF ONE OF THE LADIES OF THE OLDEN TIME ON HER HUSBAND'S PURSE.

The following letter from Lady Compton to her husband, Lord Compton, afterward Earl of Northampton, written in the year 1610, the eighth year of James I, shows that our grandmothers were not so sparing of their husbands' purses, after all, as some would have us think them.

MY SWEET LIFE: Now I have declared to you my mind for the settling of your state, I suppose it were best for me to bethink and consider within myself what allowance were meetest for me. I pray and beseech you to grant me, your most kind and loving wife, the sum of £2,600 ($13,000, quarterly to be paid. Also, I would, besides, allowance, have £6000 ($3,000,) quarterly to be paid for the performance of charitable work, and those things I would not, neither will be accountable for. Also, I will have three horses for my own saddle that none shall dare to lend or borrow; none lend but I, none borrow but you. Also, I would have two gentlewomen, lest one should be sick, or have some other let. Also, believe it, it is an undecent thing for a gentleman to stand mumping alone, when God hath blessed their lord and lady with a great estate. Also, when I ride a hunting, or a hawking, or travel from one house to another, I will have them attending; so, for either of those said women, I must and will have for either of them a horse. Also, I will have six or eight gentlemen; and I will have my two coaches, one lined with velvet to myself, with four very fair horses; and a coach for my women, lined with and laced with gold, otherwise with scarlet, and laced with silver, with four horses. Also, I will have two coachmen—one for my own coach, the other for my women. Also, for that it is undecent to crowd up myself, with my gentleman-usher in my coach, I will have him to have a convenient horse to attend me, either in city or country. And I must have two footmen. And my desire is that you defray all the charges for me.

And for myself, beside my yearly allowance, I would have twenty gowns of apparel, six of them excellent good ones, eight of them for the country, and six of them very excellent good ones. Also, I would have but in my purse £2,000 ($10,000) and you to pay my debts. I would have £6,000 ($30,000) to buy me jewels, and £4,000 ($20,000) to buy me a pearl chain.

Now, seeing I have been and am so reasonable unto you, I pray you do find my children apparel, and their schooling, and all my servants their wages. Also, I will have all my houses furnished, and my lodging chambers to be suitably furnished with all such furniture as is fit, as beds, stools, chairs, cushions, carpets, silver warming pans, cupboards of plate, fair hangings, and such like.

So now that I have declared to you what I would have, and what it is that I would not have, I pray you, when you be an Earl, to allow me £2,000 ($10,000) more than I now desire, and double attendance.

RELIGIOUS CREEDS OF GERMANY.

[Phila. Press.]

Considering that the leading subject of political speculation in Europe, and indeed, thoughout Christendom, is the difficulty between the Emperor of Germany and the Pope of Rome, upon the claims of the latter on behalf of the Catholic clergy, it may not be out of place to give a few statistics bearing on the subject. First, then, the census of December 1, 1870, showed that the population of all the States composing the German Empire was to be taken, in round numbers, at 40,000,000; as follows: Protestants, 25,581,709; Roman Catholics, 14,807,091; Christian sects of various denominations, 97,553, and Jews, 512,171. In Prussia 65 per cent. of the inhabitants were Protestants, in December, 1871; and 33 1-2 per cent. were Roman Catholics, while in Bavaria 71 per cent. were Roman Catholics, and 27 1-2 per cent. Protestants. In the Reichsland of Alsace-Lorraine 80 per cent. of the inhabitants are Roman Catholics and 17 1-2 per cent. Protestants. In Austria-Hungary there are 3,509,613 Protestants, 23,954,233 Roman Catholics, and 3,941 796 Greek Catholics. In the whole of the German Empire the Catholic clergy consists of 17,304 priests, and 14,000 regulars, making a present force of nearly 32,000. With the exception of Prussia, whose census was taken in 1871, this enumeration of the clergy is based upon accounts published in some instances ten years ago, and therefore far below the present numbers. They are stated thus: Prussia, 7,690 priests (in the old provinces, 6,975); monks in 78 monasteries, 1,034; nuns in 836 nunneries, 7,763. Bavaria (in 1864), 6,899 priests, above 1,000 monks and 3,800 nuns. Wurtemburg, 1,041 priests. Saxony, 70 priests. Baden, 1,156 priests. Hesse, 284 priests. Saxe-Weimar, 18 priests. North Mission, 25 priests. Anhalt, 121 priests. Thus, there are 32,000 priests to 14,807,091 Catholics in the German Empire, or one in charge of every 463 souls. In Prussia, where there are 16,000,000 Protestants to 8,000,000 Catholics, the number of Protestant clergy is considerably smaller than that of the Catholic priests.

IT is said Louis Napoleon first met his future Empress at the Elysee Gardens, in Paris. He had escaped from the Duke of La Moskowa, when he suddenly came upon a radiant, blushing girl, who was trying to do up her hair alone, opposite a glass in the conservatory. Her hair had come down during a waltz, and Louis Napoleon seeing her in this strait, gallantly offered her his arm and led her round by the private apartments into the dressing rooms.

A COUNTRY SABBATH.

Now soars the lark in heaven's eyes;
Through leafy crypt now steals the stream,
With shallow dimple, sword-blade gleam,
And glimpses of divine surprise.

Heaven's golden fire and air of blue
Are drooped about the bowery world;
Within her holy bosom furled
The sun has drunk the rose's dew.

The landscape all around is fair,
But this remains the heart and gem;
With stealing stream, and graceful stem,
And sunlit park, and sweet parterre.

The vista fascinates my gaze;
I linger in a blessed trance,
See in a dream the waters glance,
And things that are the food of praise.

In many an English cottage round
Japonica, a glory, glows;
Her ruby-colored sister blows,
And purple pansies gem the ground.

The first laburnum droops her curls,
And mingles with lilac's locks,
O'er golden meadows browse the flocks;
The orchard blossom types sweet girls.

The sweet-briar sheds its heavenly breath;
I pass the wall-flower's rich perfume;
And chestnut with its tint-freaked plume;
O world to banish dreams of death!

The scent of flower, the song of bird,
The lace of leaf, the light of heaven,
Are vital with a mystic leaven
We have a soul for, not a word;

Unless it be—the Breath of God;
Which also breathes in your church-bell;
It breaks on me with what a spell
Across the May-embroidered sod!

Earth, clothed with Sabbath, thou art fair!
Ye two upon each other act!
The Sabbath steeps the flowery tract,
And finer seems to make the air.

BONAPARTISM.

THE DEMONSTRATION AT CHISELHURST.

The recent Bonapartist demonstration at Chiselhurst on the 16th ultimo, which was briefly reported to the American press by cable, has attracted general attention in Europe.

Several thousand of Frenchmen and Frenchwomen were present, including sixty-five of the eighty-seven prefects under the Empire, and a good many members of the old legislative body. M. Emile Ollivier had been expected, but did not come. Before Divine service in the Roman Catholic Church the Empress Eugenie entertained a large party at breakfast. The church was so much crowded that not one-tenth of those who wished to attend were able to do so. When the Empress and her son appeared on the lawn of Camden-place they were received with enthusiastic applause, the cry of 'Vive Napoleon Quatre" being frequently heard. A report in the Times says the Prince Imperial, whose fresh and healthy color, ingenuous looks, and manly demeanor impressed his audience, behaved with admirable self-possession. He wore the ordinary evening costume, with the Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honor, and the Silver Star on his left breast. The Empress was dressed in deep mourning, and wore the expression of profound sadness, which has become habitual to her features. The Prince Imperial having taken up his position in the centre of the estrade, with the Empress on his right hand, the Duc de Padoue ascended the platform, and, after bowing to the Prince, proceeded to read an address of congratulation, in which he drew a sombre picture of the present state of France, and demanded an appeal to universal suffrage as the only possible remedy.

The Prince Imperial replied as follows:

"Monsieur the Duke and Gentlemen: In assembling here to-day you have obeyed a sentiment of fidelity towards the memory of the Emperor, and it is for that I must first thank you. The public conscience has avenged the calumnies on that great memory, and sees the Emperor as he really was. You who come from different parts of the country, you can render this testimony. His reign was a constant solicitude for the good of all. His last day on the soil of France was a day of heroism and self-abnegation. Your presence near me, the addresses which reach me in great numbers, attest how uneasy France is about her future destinies. Order is protected by the sword of the Duke of Magenta, the former companion of the glories and the misfortunes of my father. His loyalty is a sure guaranty for you that he will not allow the trust confided to him to suffer by party surprises. But material order is not security. The future remains unknown. Interests take alarm, and passions may abuse this.

"Hence arises the sentiment of which you bring me the echo, which leads opinion with irresistible force to a direct appeal to the nation to lay the foundations of a definite government. A plebiscite is safety and right, it is force restored to power and the era of security reopened to the country. It is a great national party, without victors or vanquished, raised above all to conciliate all. Will France, freely consulted, cast her eyes towards the son of Napoleon III.? This thought awakes in me less pride than mistrust of my powers. The Emperor has taught me how heavy is the burden of sovereign authority, even on manly shoulders, and how necessary for the fulfilment of so high a mission is faith in one's self and the sense of duty. It is this faith which will give me what my youth lacks. United to my mother by the tenderest and most grateful affection, I will labor without ceasing to forerun the progress of years, so that when the hour comes, if another government obtains the greatest number of suffrages, I will bow with respect to the decision of the country. If the name of Napoleon emerges for the eighth time from the popular urns, I am ready to accept the responsibility which the vote of the nation imposes on me. Such are my thoughts. I thank you for having traveled so far to receive their expression. Bear my remembrances to the absent ones, bear to France the good wishes of one of her children. My courage and my life belong to her. May God watch over her, and restore her prosperity and her grandeur."

The prince spoke clearly and with great emphasis. Rouher was the author of the speech. The reference to MacMahon was received with loud shouts of "Vive le Duc de Magenta." At the conclusion of the addresses there were a number of receptions in the Camden House. Addresses from various French towns were presented, as well as bouqets and other offerings. The principal guests at Camden House were Prince Lucien Bonaparte, Prince Lucien Marat, Prince Charles Napoleon Bonaparte, M. Jerome Bonaparte, M. Rouher, the Marquis de Lavalette, the Duc de Padoue, the Duc de Gramont, the Comte de Cassabianca, M. Pietri, the Duc de Bassino, the Comte Jerome de Champagny, Vicomte Beithier, Dr. Conneau, Baron de Bourgoiny, Baron de Corvisart, Comte de Beauregard, the Duc de Cambacenes M. Prax-Paris M. Haentjens, M. Eschasseriaux, M. Galloni d'Istria, the Duc de Montmorency, Duc de Feltri, the wife of Marshal Canrobert, the Countess Fleury, and the Marquis de Lavalette.

ANOTHER BALLOON EXPEDITION.

The failure of all North Pole expeditions to discover the secret of the Arctic regions has stimulated the Aeronautic Society of Paris to attempt an Arctic balloon voyage. Extravagant as the notion may appear, it is not more extravagant than Prof. Wise's project of crossing the Atlantic Ocean in a balloon. One advantage of an aerial North Pole voyage is the temperature of the Arctic regions, which prevents the escape of gas from the balloon to such a degree that it is supposed to be quite feasible to construct a balloon which will last a three months' voyage. Another advantage is the absence of darkness in the Northern regions. If the balloon leaves in the summer time, the sun will illumine the heavens during the whole trip. Then, again, the permanency in the direction of the winds around the regions of the North Pole would be another point in favor of the trip to the North Pole over that across the Atlantic. The size of the proposed balloon is fixed at about 18,000 cubic metres. It is calculated to carry ten men, three months' provisions, apart from the ballast, a number of instruments, an anchor, and a dragging-rope, which will touch the ground should the balloon sink too near to the earth. An ingenious arrangement has also been made to prevent the balloon from rising higher than 800 metres, or about 2,500 feet. The boat of the balloon is to be lined with sheep-skins, and heated with lamps, so that even if the temperature should fall to 32 deg. below zero outside, it will be five deg. above zero inside. A vessel is to carry the men, the balloon, and the ingredients for the manufacture of the necessary amount of gas to about the seventeenth degree of latitude. This will leave a trip of about 300 miles to the North Pole for the balloon to accomplish; and the voyage there and back could be made within twenty days. Everything, however, is to be prepared for a full three months' trip. The enterprise is exciting unusual interest among the scientific men of Europe, and is, indeed, one of the most wonderful schemes ever conceived by the human mind.

HOW TO OPEN LETTERS.

A young lady called at the registry department of the Sacramento Post-Office last week, according to the Record of that city, and asked for the privilege of reopening a letter which she claimed to have dropped into the box that morning. The Postmaster, after finding the address and taking a particular description of the missive sought, obligingly searched among the letters in the "drop," and, finding the letter, proceeded to open it in the presence of the writer. In doing this the official used a common lead-pencil, but the lappel of the envelope was stuck to "stay stuck," and a general mutilation was imminent. Observing this unprofessional method, the lady said decidedly: "Give it to me; let me show you." The letter was handed over, when the fair manipulator deftly run the thumb-nail under the edges of the lappel, raising it neatly. Following this up, with delicate touches in kind, it soon became apparent that the opening, without leaving a trace of the manipulation, was only a question of time. The Postmaster and Deputy looked on in charming and innocent interest. The performance was high art; a deft facility eloquent of patient practice. Neatly the work was done, and as the careful opening was completed the lady remarked, by way of explanation merely, and lest some inference unfavorable to the legitimacy of this skill might be drawn: "I used to be in a post-office myself, you see; I learned how it's done as you know." That Postmaster and that Deputy depose that they "see," but they aver that the obvious meaning of the words "you know," conveys an insinuation, and that anybody that says so is "another."

THE DROWNING OF THE PILGRIMS.

A cable telegram announced some days ago the loss of the steamer Laconia, with one hundred and seventeen pilgrims returning from Mecca. Later reports show that the loss of life was greatly exaggerated. Only twenty persons were drowned. The particulars of the disaster, received by mail show that it was a calamity of a unique character. The Laconia is a well-known and substantial Clyde built steamer of 1,295 tons register, one of Messrs. Papayanni Brothers' Liverpool line of Mediterranean traders. She shipped at Alexandria over four hundred pilgrims for Tunis and Algiers. The pilgrims were from various parts of Algeria and were on their way home, having just returned from performing a religious pilgrimage to Mecca. The Laconia left Alexandria on the 27th February, and arrived at Tunis on the 8th March. A large number of the pilgrim passengers were on deck witnessing the landing in lighters of some of their brethren at Tunis, the vessel being anchored in the bay. A heavy sea was running into the bay at the time, and one great wave broke over the ship and swept the deck, carrying overboard most of the pilgrims on deck at the time, many of whom were drowned. Captain Blacklock and the crew did all they could to save as many of the unfortunate people as possible. The Laconia thereafter proceeded to Algiers, where she landed the remainder of the pilgrims, numbering two hundred and seventy-eight.

A PERVERSE FATHER.

A marriage occurred in Detroit a few days ago, which the Free Press thus describes: "There was a marriage in the Ninth ward yesterday, the groom being a hard-working mechanic, and the bride the daughter of respectable parents. The father of the girl was opposed to the match and was determined that it should not come off, but the mother was convinced that it was all right. When the clergyman and the guests began to arrive the father began to get angry, and he would have overturned all the plans but for the pluck of the opposing parties, who sent for a policeman, doubled up their fists, and ordered the preacher to go ahead. The father undertook to seize the bride, but some of the crowd ran him out of doors, and he went across the street sat down on the curbstone and cried while the twain were being made one."

FORGET I LOVED THEE!

Thou bidd'st me crush it out, and live it down—
Stamp out its mem'ry from my aching brain;
Forget I loved, remove the thorny crown
That presses on my brow with maddening pain.

Dost think there lurks within the human breast
So little of the holy fire of Love
That words can quench it? Thinkest thou that rest
Can come with years, or e'en in realms above!

I'll tell thee, thou hast never felt the fire
Of Love's impassioned flame, or thou would'st know
That hope deferred, the unattained desire,
But fans the embers into brighter glow.

Forget I love thee! Almost bid me cease
To dream of heav'n as bury thought of thee;
Dost think my heart can ever beat in peace
Apart from thine? dost think that thou art free?

I tell thee, while we hold our earthly sway,
My every pulse shall beat response to thine;
Ay, more, when from the earth we pass away,
Thy spirit's haunt shall still be sought by mine!

—Tingsley's Magazine.

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

A MAN OF WONDERFUL PUNCTUALITY—AN INTERESTING SKETCH OF HIS FAMILY.

[Cor. London Morning Post.]

The Emperor has the reputation of being the hardest-worked man in Russia. Every morning, with the regularity of clockwork, he takes a walk in the gardens of the Winter Palace for 20 minutes, accompanied by his dogs, and on his return to the Palace he works until luncheon, which is served at twelve o'clock. Immediately afterwards his Majesty resumes work, receiving his ministers, or giving audiences. With the exception of half an hour's rest, the Czar is occupied in this manner until two o'clock. He then goes out for a couple of hours' walking or driving. As a rule, the imperial family are very particular in regard to their daily exercise. Dinner is served at six P. M., after which the Emperor sets to work again, and, if necessary, does not cease the occupation upon which he may be engaged until after midnight sometimes not until one or two o'clock in the morning. Usually his Majesty goes out shooting once a week, and occasionally he visits the theatre, where, however, he seldom remains more than half an hour. The Czar is a man of wonderful punctuality in his habits, while his pleasant manner endears him to all. The empress is as amiable as the Czar, but does not enjoy good health, and is thus unable to appear in public as often as she would under other circumstances.

The Grand Duke Vladimir has great artistic tastes. He is Vice President of the Academy of Arts, and regularly attends the meeting of the Senate, of which he is a member. Like his father, the Grand Duke is a keen sportsman; whenever a bear is seen in the neighborhood of Gatchina the Emperor is infomed of it, and preparations are at once made for a battue. There are generally eight or ten gentlemen with the Emperor and the Grand Duke; the beaters drive the bear as much toward the Czar as possible, and the black game usually falls to the gun of the Emperor or the Grand Duke, both of whom are first-rate shots.

The Grand Duke Alexis is, like the Duke of Edinburgh, a sailor, having been destined for the navy from his infancy. His studies were directed by Admiral Possiet, a man distinguished for his great scientific attainments. The Grand Duke began at the lowest rung of the naval ladder, and has gone conscientiously through all the grades from a cadet upward. He started in August, 1871, on his longest tour, with the rank of lieutenant, and was promoted on the voyage to the rank of first lieutenant; he was subsequently made a captain, which rank he held upon the arrival of the frigate Svetlana, so called after the heroine of a poem by the great Russian poet Pouchkin.

The Grand Duke had encountered many vicissitudes during his adventurous career. In the month of September, 1868, while coasting in the Alexander Nevski, off the coast of Jutland, he was shipwrecked, and it was on that occasion that the Grand Duke exhibited extraordinary pluck, and, what is more, singular abnegation of self and solicitude for others in a position of the gravest peril. Since then the Grand Duke has visited all parts of the world, with the exception of Australia, India, New Guinea, and the islands thereabouts, which he intends seeing either next year or the year after. He will start on another long cruise of adventure in 1875. The Grand Duke is never happier than when on a voyage. The Grand Duke has been accompanied on all his travels by his English preceptor, Mr. Machin, who is still attached to the suite.

It is Russian etiquette for the Grand Duke Heritier to lead a comparatively retired life, and to appear chiefly in connection with works of philanthropy. The Czarevitch does not, accordingly, take a prominent part in public matters, although it is understood that he is being gradually made thoroughly conversant with the affairs of the great empire.

The Grand Duke Serge, who is in his 16th year, is a young man of very great promise. As yet his studies are not completed.

The Grand Duke Paul is 13 years of age. Both he and his brother, the Grand Duke Serge are earnest students and everywhere in St. Petersburgh nothing but that which redounds to their credit is heard of them.

The Grand Duchess Marie, the only daughter of the Emperor, is a universal favorite. She has been the direct means of doing an immense amount of good. The Grand Duchess has taken much interest in some of the charitable institutions of St. Petersburg. She is an accomplished musician and a great reader, and she has endeared herself to all who have been so fortunate as to be brought in contact with her.

FATAL BITE OF A CAT.

The Concord (N. H.) Monitor says: "On the 21st of February, Dr. Wade, of this city, was called to see Mrs. Moses Crouchera, who resided on Walnut street. She had been seen by two other physicians, who pronounced her case one of hysterics, after a hasty diagnosis. Her pulse indicated seventy on that day. Dr. Wade, after a thorough diagnosis, pronounced the symptoms those of hydrophobia, and, in the course of a day or two afterward, learned that the woman, when residing in Hooksett, seventeen months before, had been scratched and bitten by a cat. She continued to grow worse daily, and died on the 8th of March, in terrible agony, manifesting all the most marked and positive features of hydrophobia. She was only 19 years of age. At the time she was bitten by the cat she was nursing a child, it is said, and when the child was weaned the hydrophobia manifested itself."

THE GROWTH OF A FEATHER.

In the skin of a bird, where a new feather is to grow, there is a little pit, and at the bottom of this is an elevation or pyramid; extending up on one side of this pyramid is a groove or furrow, deepest at the base, and gradually growing shallower until it disappears near the top; from each side of this furrow a great many smaller grooves extend around to the other side of this pyramid, and these also decrease in depth, and at last disappear just as they are about to meet on the side opposite the large furrow. The whole pyramid is covered with skin, and the surface is made of the same scales or flattened cells that are found over the rest of the surface of the body; but, instead of falling off when they are pushed out by the new ones below them, they become united or welded to each other, so as to form a horn coat over the surface of the pyramid, with ridges on its lower or inner surface, corresponding to the grooves on the pyramid; and, as new cells grow at the base, this coat or cast of the surface is pushed upward till it breaks at its thinnest part, which is, of course, the smooth part without ridges opposite the large furrow; and then, as it is pushed onward and flattened, it assumes the form of a feather, the ridge formed in the main furrow being the shaft, while the casts of the side grooves form the separate barbs of the vane. When all of the vane has been formed and pushed forward, the pyramid loses its grooves and becomes smooth, and the wall now formed on its surface, being of the same thickness in all parts, does not break, but remains tubular, and forms the quill, which is attached to what is left of the pyramid. A finger-nail or a hair is formed from the same kind of scales in the same way, the process differing only in those features which give to each organ its special character. Feathers, scales, hair, claws and nails are all made alike from the dead, flattened cells crowded to the surface by the process of growth.—[Popular Science Monthly.

THE LIFE OF A PRINCE.

We have no other feeling towards the Duke of Edinburgh and his bride, says the London Examiner, than that of a very sincere desire for their happiness. They have certainly done nothing to disentitle them to the good wishes of any inhabitant of Great Britain: and if they have done nothing of an opposite kind, it should be borne in mind that merely negative virtues may with justice be highly prized in royalty, and in constitutional royalty are the highest attainable. Those of us who are inclined to be severe on persons so circumstanced would do well to consider what we might have become if we had grown up in an atmosphere bearing no more resemblance to that of real life than the griffins and dragons of heraldry bear to horses and oxen, with our every wish pampered and our every act approved, without punishment, or reproof, or anything that could guide us in the choice of unselfish rather than selfish pleasures. It needs little insight into human nature to see that it requires almost supernatural moral fortitude in a prince to resist falling into an egotistical disregard for the happiness or rights of others; and it is for this reason, inter alia, that we consider the princely estate an undesirable one even for the prince himself. When mankind come to see what potent moral instruments are praise and blame, honor and dishonor, they will awake to the full sense of their responsibility in awarding them. They will see that to bestow our homage on an object that is not worthy of it, by whatever fashionable name it may be called, is idolatory; and that among those who are injured by this pernicious practice, not the least to be pitied is the victim of unmerited esteem.

THE WONDERS OF AUSTRALIA—YOSEMITE TREES ECLIPSED.

The Brisbane (Australia) Courier of Dec. 30, 1873, publishes the following official telegram from Mr. Walter Hill, the Government botanist, dated from Cardwell on the 27th and received by the Queensland Secretary for Lands: "Since the 20th of November we have examined the banks of the Mulgrave, Russell, Mossman, Daintree, and Hull rivers, and have been more or less successful in finding suitable land for sugar and other tropical and semi-tropical productions. The ascent of the summit of Bellenden Kerr was successfully made by Johnstone, Hill, and eight troopers. At 2,500 feet in height we observed an undescribed tree with crimson flowers, which excels the Poinciana regia, Colvillia racemosa, Lagersstroma regia, and the Jacaranda mimosifolia. At 4,400 feet a tree fern, which will excel in grandeur all others of the Aboreous class. A palm tree at the same height which will rival any of the British India species in gracefulness. On the banks of the Daintree we saw a palm tree cocoa, which far exceeds the unique specimen in the garden of the same genera from Brazil in grandeur and gracefulness. While cutting a given line on the banks of the river Johnstone, for the purpose of examining the land, an enormous fig tree stood in the way, far exceeding in stoutness and grandeur the renowned forest giants of California and Victoria. Three feet from the ground it measured 150 feet in circumference; at fifty-five feet, where it sent forth giant branches, the stem was nearly eighty feet in circumference. The river Johnstone, within a limited distance of the coast, offers the first and best inducements to sugar cultivation."

LIP READING.

The possibilities of lip reading are well illustrated in the case of Walter P. Chamberlain, of Marblehead, who delivered an address upon the subject at the convention of articulation teachers of the deaf and dumb, at Worcester, last week. Mr. Chamberlain is now forty-three years old, has been deaf since the age of five, and attained such proficiency in the art of lip reading and articulation that, during the war, he enlisted and successfully passed a medical examination. He was in the service some time, and one night he had occasion to go to the spring supplying the camp with water, when he was challenged by the guard. Owing to the darkness he could not see the sentinel, and of course did not hear him. He was arrested, and had an examination next morning, and in response to the question, "Are you deaf?" he answered, "If I were deaf, how could I understand your question?" He successfully passed an examination, until an examination of his ears revealed the fact that he was totally deaf.

VARIETIES.

A PROFESSIONAL thief, recently arrested in New York, was appropriately named Lawless.

AN English brewer in Ohio wishes to know what effect "local hoption" would 'ave upon the price of 'ops.

INSTEAD of saying "It's a long time between drinks," Western men now remark, "It's a long time since I signed my last pledge."

THE jewels which the Duchess of Edinburgh brought with her to England are said to be worth $2,500,000, and include as many as 100 bracelets.

AN exchange asks: "Is there anything that man cannot do?" To which Dr. Wood, of the Glasgow (Ky.) Times replies: "Yes sir; we have never known one suckle a baby."

At Fort Wrangell, Alaska, the average temperature during the winter has been thirty degrees below zero. The coldest snap was in January, when the mercury congealed.

"DID you execute this instrument without fear or compulsion from your husband?" blandly asked the Judge. "Fear! Compulsion! He compel me! You don't know me, Judge."

A LONDON wine dealer was recently sentenced to twelve months' hard labor for selling inferior wine for the best kind, by means of forged labels and corks branded to resemble the genuine article.

A RICH widow in Paris, named Lenoir, recently bequeathed 10,000,000 francs, about $2,000,000 to found an asylum for the aged and infirm. She also left to the State a collection of jewelry worth $200,000.

THE crusade goes bravely on. A young man in Chicago broke his leg, and on his arrival at the hospital some whisky was brought to revive him. "Not a drop," quoth he. "If I am to die, I will die a sober man. He was allowed to live as a frightful example.—[Boston Post.

THERE is a lady of Sagadahoo county, Maine, who has a head of remarkably fine hair. The average length is seven feet five inches. When unbraided and falling loose, it trails for quite a distance on the floor. She has refused a large offer for the hair, on which she naturally prides herself next to her head.

ACCORDING to the Lawrence Eagle, a peace-loving husband of that city a few months ago agreed to give his wife three dollars a week to maintain comparative silence, deducting one cent for each superfluous word she uttered. She now owes him nearly enough to pay the city debt.

It is related that a very corpulent gentleman recently made a voyage across the Atlantic, on one of the Cunard steamers, for the purpose of becoming sea-sick, which he believed would benefit his health. Strangely, in spite of all his efforts, he could not get sick, and had to return home heavier in heart and body than ever.

REMARKABLE! Ninety-nine years ago the father of Dr. Mark, who is the father of a young milliner now in St. Joseph's, Mo., leased eighty acres of land in New York city for ninety-nine years. The lease has expired, Dr. Mark is dead, and the milliner is the only living heir. The property is worth $17,000,000. She's not for Joe any longer.

A LITTLE girl, playing in a field near Westminster, Mass., was attacked by a savage bull. Her brother, aged 15, climbed over the fence, and bravely fought the bull with a stick. "Run, sissy! run quick!" shouted the boy, and she saved herself by obeying. The boy, however, was gored so terribly that very likely he will die of the hurt.

A STORY is related of a Chicago physician who is also an extensive real estate operator, that recently he prescribed some pill for a lady, at a time when he was very much absorbed in one of his land transactions. She asked how they were to be taken. "A quarter down," said the doctor, "and the balance in one, two, and three years."

THERE is a ladies' cooking club in Boston, the members of which aim at proficiency in the management of their kitchens. Meetings are held every week, and the ladies contribute cookery of their own for condemnation or approval. Original dishes are rewarded with official recognition if they are palatable, and the recipes for making them are recorded for general benefit.

AN Italian jury recently acquitted a prisoner on a most ingenious plea. A tax collector of Naples absconded with public money amounting to $200,000. He was caught, brought back and tried, but the jury acquitted him because the money he had stolen was the people's money, and as he was one of the people he was part owner of that money, and of course it would be monstrous to convict a man of stealing what was his own.

SAID a member of the Mississippi Legislature: "Mr. Speaker! Mr. Speaker! Mister Speaker! ain't I 'titled to de flo', seh? I got up, sah, next after Mr. Smith, who was next after Mr. Johnson, who was next after Mr. Brown, who come next to Mr. Burrus, who was next to Mr. Bates, who was next to Mr. Ball, who was next to Mr. Blue, who was next to Mr. Barclay, sah, and have stood here until they got through, turnabout, and now it's my turn."

THE boot-blacks of London are 400 in number. They are well organized, and so successful that they seldom remain very long in the brigade. Promotion is certain, and often very rapid. The total earnings of these boot-blacks exceed $60,000 a year. They last year contributed $6,000 to build a "Boot-blacks' Home." Many of them contribute largely to help their parents or mothers and sisters, and almost all have money in the savings-banks. In short, a member of the London Boot-black Brigade has about as good a start in life as a boy needs, for their education is carefully attended to.

IF a tallow candle be placed in a gun and shot at a door it will go through without sustaining any damage; and if a musket ball be fired into water, it will not only rebound, but be flattened as if fired against a substance. A musket ball may be fired through a pane of glass, making a hole the size of the ball, without cracking the glass; if the glass be suspended by a thread it will make no difference, and the thread will not even vibrate. In the arctic regions, when the thermometer is below zero, persons can converse more than a mile distant. Dr. Jamieson asserts that he heard every word of a sermon at a distance of two miles. A mother has been distinctly heard talking to her child, on a still day, across a water a mile wide.

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR, } WM. SCHOYER,
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Pittsburgh. Saturday, April 11, 1874.

IF the Democratic party is dead, why New Hampshire and Connecticut.

THE Radicals up in Cleveland regard this as an "off year" of unusual intensity.

THERE is nothing like a committee of indignant farmers to resurrect mislaid communications.

THE currency—legal tenders and national bank notes—has been fixed at $800,000,000. The inflationists now ought to be happy.

THE Gazette says the Republican party courts investigation, develops it and punishes the guilty. This is what little boys call "cheek."

HENRY BERGH and others in new York are unwilling to wait their chance of burning in the next world, they insist upon being reduced to ashes in this.

COMPLETE returns from the Ohio municipal elections show that the Democracy have gained not less than 20,000 majority over last year. For a dead party this will do very well.

THE "oldest" has not heard the news from Connecticut as yet. It cannot be termed as deaf as an adder, for it has clearly not been adding up the returns.

GREENBACKS for bonds is now looked upon as the only safe way out of the wilderness. Had that policy been adopted eight years ago we would not now be suffering from a financial collapse.

THREE Republican U. S. Judges will be tried for corrupt practices within the next few weeks, and if not whitewashed sent adrift. The country is utterly demoralized under Radical Ring rule.

SANBORN flatly contradicts Secretary Richardson as to the latter's knowledge of his contracts, and admits that he spent a large amount of his grab for electioneering purposes. Which lies—Richardson or Sanborn?

IT is probable that the limit of the currency will be fixed at $800,000,000 plus the fractional currency. By the way, is it not about time to retire this miserable apology for money and put silver into circulation? If the government would take up the fractional currency at once, silver coin would make its appearance at once.

IT is stated there are nine hundred thousand children attending the public schools, and that a change of school books once a year costs the sum of two millions of dollars. This is mainly for the benefit of book publishers, who have properly interviewed teachers and Directors. If the State can compel children to attend school it can provide uniform books at a fixed price.

IN the Charter election on Tuesday in Ohio, Illinois, Michigan and Iowa, the Administration received a significant rebuke in each of them. In most of the large towns the Democratic majorities were unexpectedly large. The people are getting heartily sick of being plundered by the ravenous crew so long fastened upon them. This is but the prelude to the storm.

THE Gazette is just waking up to the question of increased taxation, and begins to publish the protests of the tax-payers two or three weeks after they appear in THE POST. Of course there wasn't a committee of farmers called on the Gazette. Certainly not. It only mislaid the communications, and published them when it was too late to do any good. By the way, just about the time and since the farmers' protests were "mislaid," the Gazette insisted that nobody was making complaints. Funny, wasn't it?

WHEN Mr. W. D. Moore wanted a rule upon the Grand Jury to compel it to report his bill, it would not have been a bad idea for the District-Attorney to have asked for a rule on Mr. Moore. According to our recollection of the law, it is a very grave contempt for an attorney or anybody else to go prying into the secret business of the Grand Jury. Mr. Moore ought to be permitted to tell the Judge of the Court of Quarter Sessions what he knows about pumping Grand Jurors.

A SINGULAR RULING.

On Friday last Judge Force, of the Cincinnati Common Pleas, passed upon the question of error raised in the case of John R. McLean, of the Enquirer, against the State of Ohio. The error assigned was in the judgment of Police Judge Marchant, who imposed a fine upon Mr. McLean for contempt of court. The contempt was as follows: An action had been brought against Mr. Scowden, City Engineer, charging him with procuring the publication of a libelous article in the Enquirer. Mr. McLean, the Business Manager of the paper, was placed upon the stand by the plaintiff and asked if Mr. Scowden had procured the publication of the alleged libel, to which he answered "no." He was next asked if Mr. Scowden had furnished him with the information upon which the charges contained in the alleged libelous article were based, to which he answered "no." He was then asked who had furnished the information, and this he declined to answer.

For this refusal Mr. McLean was first imprisoned, then released on *habeas corpus* by Judge Cox, and subsequently fined in the sum of $50 by Judge Marchant. A bill of exceptions was taken, and Judge Force sustained the decision of Judge Marchant. That Judge Marchant should have fined Mr. McLean does not surprise us, as he is a man of very moderate legal abilities and blind prejudices, and he has always imagined that a Justice of the Peace was superior to the Chief Justice of the United States. But that Judge Force, who has the reputation of being a good jurist, as he certainly is an able lawyer, should sustain Judge Marchant's view of the case, is so extraordinary, that we consider the matter of sufficient importance to deserve more than a passing notice.

It seems to us that Judge Force overlooked one of the fundamental principles of law in his decision. No man can be put on trial in a court of law, unless he is properly arraigned, duly notified, so as to prepare his defense, and be brought face to face with his accuser. But Judge Force has overruled this principle of law. Mr. Scowden was on trial for a criminal offense. Any legitimate evidence offered by the State of Ohio to prove him guilty was admissible, but the State of Ohio has no right to take one of its own witnesses, after it finds it impossible to prove the accused guilty, and by the mouth of that witness establish the guilt of another, who is not on trial for the offense. The fact that another than the prisoner at the bar was guilty of the offense charged, could only be introduced in evidence by the defendant himself, when necessary to establish his innocence, on the same principle that the defendant is entitled to establish an *alibi*; but the State has no right to compel the defendant to prove his innocence even by this means—it being a matter of choice with him, according to the exigencies of his case.

Judge Force creates a new function for the courts, and a very dangerous one. He turns them into public Grand Juries, by which every man's reputation is endangered. The sessions of the courts are public; while the sessions of the Grand Jury are conducted with sworn secresy. Before the courts the evidence must be germain and relative to the issue being tried, and touching only the question the guilt of the prisoner and his accessories, who are openly charged with him in the complaint or indictment. Before the Grand Jury there is no rule governing the evidence by which it is enabled to frame its indictments, and a witness called in the case of A, charged with burglary, may be questioned concerning B, and be compelled to furnish the facts whereby the latter may be indicted for murder in the first degree. But the Grand Jurors are sworn to secrecy, whereas when a witness is called in open court by the State to establish the guilt of A, who has been indicted for burglary, he cannot be permitted to testify as to the guilt of B on the same or any other charge, unless B is conjointly indicted and being tried with A for the offense.

But according to Judge Force, a man may be publicly tried in court, and proven guilty of a crime, without notice or arraignment, and without the right of defense, for this is the moral, if not the legal effect of permitting the State to inquire as to the guilt of one man while trying another. That Judge Force should so palpably violate every principle of law by laying down such a rule is what surprises us.

The State having failed to establish the guilt of Scowden by its own witnesses, has no right to use them in the same proceeding and in the same court to secure the information upon which an action may be brought against some one else. What would such a principle lead to? The executive officers of the court could go upon the streets and drag the whole population before the courts and compel them to testify as to violations of law against men, who are neither charged with nor under the suspicion of crime. A murder is committed, and the most convenient person is dragged before a magistrate charged with the crime. The witnesses of the State fail to fix it upon the accused but they are compelled to tell who is guilty, and thus the whole community may be brought up, turning the courts into a compound Grand Jury and Detective Bureau, before which men must publicly accuse their neighbors of crime against whom there are no regular charges, or go to jail for contempt.

The rule laid down by Judge Force, as we understand him, would turn our courts into something worse than a mockery—would make them inquisitorial tyrants without responsibility. By what theory of reasoning the learned Judge reached his strange conclusion is utterly inexplicable to us. He is certainly not supported by a single decision in the Ohio Reports, or any of the books that ever came under our observation, while it is in direct violation of the constitutional immunities of the citizen who can neither be charged with nor tried for a crime, except by the legal formula of a sworn complaint, setting forth the nature of the crime, the time and place of its commission, and affording him every opportunity to defend himself against the accusation. This case does not so much involve the right of editors to withhold the names of persons giving them information, as it does the principles of common justice and the immunity of the citizen against accusations in court where he has no right granted him to defend himself.

We presume that Mr. McLean will carry the case to the Supreme Court. At least he ought to. If the lower courts of Ohio lack information upon so vital a question the Supreme Court ought to give them instructions for their future guidance.

INCREASE OF TAXES.

The Gazette all along has been claiming that there was to be no increase of taxes, and that notwithstanding the extraordinary figures at which the assessments were placed, the taxes would be no greater and perhaps less than last year. A rural correspondent in that paper of yesterday rather upsets the Gazette's theory as follows:

Now, sirs, the idea set forth by our Commissioners is that the tax will be no higher than before. I think there is a great mistake in this matter. My county tax for 1874 was $17 96. These figures I take from my tax receipt. Adding State, Poor, Work House and County together, 5 per cent. off, make $24 13 in all for '73. My valuation having gone up by the addition of fifty per cent. by the Commissioners, to within a fraction of ten fold of what it was, bringing it to sixteen thousand and fifteen dollars, this at one and a half mills makes my county tax alone a little over $24. This will be a raise over last year of over six dollars on the county alone. When the additions are made to all the other taxes the aggregate amount of raise over last year will be $28 to $30. Now, if the representation of the Commissioners is correct, I am over-taxed When the half mill is on, asked for by the Poor Board, making two mills, it will nearly double my tax. I make this statement to place this matter in a true light.

I was at the Commissioner's office on the day of appeal, but from the manner in which my fellow-citizens were received, I though it useless for me to say anything. The Commissioners seem to think they know more than six men that can render a reason. In proof of this, they add one-half more to the assessment made by three men, under oath, who were on the ground to see it and value it lawfully. But these men at the Court House, without seeing it, know more about it than the others. It is well enough to have smart men to attend to business, but when they get too smart, I do not like it. Justice is a principle I like to see carried out in public, as well as private life. To show you what my property will be worth to me, were I to rent it, take $16 015 at 6 per cent. is $960 90. All I can rent for is $700. Take the aggregate of this year's taxes $104 23. This leaves me $595 77 for one year's rent of $16,015 worth of property. FARMER.

This is precisely what we said three weeks ago, and for saying which the Gazette denounced us as indulging in "fanatical ravings." The object of fixing an unreal valuation was for the purpose of increasing the taxes. Then if the people complained it would be urged by the Ring that they were only paying a fair rate of taxation according to their wealth. We have already proven by the figures, of the official millage, that taxes in the city will be largely increased—in fact nearly doubled, while the same thing holds good in the country.

But the taxpayers of the city and county may thank the Gazette for the increase. When they complained of their assessments it denounced them, and has encouraged the Ring to go on imposing the assessments and laying the basis for heavy taxation.

"Farmer's" experience before the Board of Commissioners was a common one. The Commissioners were a trio of Czars whose prescience was astonishing and who were able to determine the value of any piece of property without ever seeing it.

THE TURN IN THE TIDE.

The result of Monday's election in Connecticut conveys a suggestive lesson, and one that is gratifying to the friends of honest government throughout the whole country. It shows that the power of Radicalism in this country is broken. In its extravagance and corruptions it finally overreached itself, and already in 1874, two of the New England States, have spoken in favor of a return to conservative government. Last year Massachusetts came within 10,000 of going Democratic, and to-day the Radical party is so divided in the State that the Legislature finds it impossible to agree upon a successor to Mr. Sumner.

Everywhere the determination to put the Radical party out of power, has taken hold upon the public, and the day of its downfall is no longer among the events of the future, but an element of the present. Seventeen of the thirty-seven States have Democratic Governors, and the next election will add not less than ten to that number, and the change of Legislatures from Republican to Democratic will change the political complexion of the United States Senate in three years. Within that time the terms of thirty Republicans will expire, twenty of whom will undoubtedly be replaced by Democrats and Liberals, while the thirteen retiring Democrats and Liberals, will be followed by Democrats and Liberals. The tide of reaction which is now sweeping over the country bids fair to result in a Democratic House of Representatives in 1874. This being a fact the tide of Radical extravagance will be stayed as the power of the arrogant majority in the Senate will be broken. This cannot but be peculiarly gratifying to the people, since they can now clearly see their way out of the difficulties and dangers that beset them. The corrupt power of public patronage has been potent for years, but the managers of the Radical party have clearly underestimated the public virtue of the people.

There is no doubt or equivocation about the Connecticut election. The triumph of the Democracy is complete and overwhelming. A Governor, Legislature and Senator, are the results of a single day's work when the people resolve to take a hand. It is a duplication of the Ohio election in 1873, with the addition that a Democrat succeeds a Republican in the Senate instead of succeeding a Democrat.

Here in Pennsylvania we must do the same thing so far as the election of a Senator is concerned this fall. The State Ring may gerrymander the State as they will in the formation of legislative districts, but the people can still defeat their schemes. It will do the Ring managers no good to perpetrate their intended fraud upon the people of the State by attempting to disfranchise fifty or sixty thousand voters. This is the last resort of a corrupt and dying party that tries to retain power by any means. The voters are more powerful than the Ring managers who are now running the Legislature and trying to injure the interests and disgrace the State of Pennsylvania.

It don't matter how they district Allegheny county, they will not be able to disfranchise its 15,000 Democratic voters and the 5,000 Republicans who have about made up their minds to cut loose from a party that is run only in the interest of a miserable clique of political gamblers and adventurers, who have grown rich in the last ten years by robbing the public and sacrificing public interests for the attainment of their own selfish ends. We predict that the Democracy of Allegheny county will have a respectable representation in the next Legislature.

Although the people were forbearing, and a large number of the Republican voters clung to their party, hoping against hope, and renewing confidence in the cheap and shallow promises of Reform made so lavishly by their party leaders, they have at last come to the conclusion to act upon their own responsibility and cast their unfaithful leaders adrift. That all the vivid calculations of the State Ring, who are now engaged in the congenial occupation of disfranchising the people, and laying their plans for future plunder, will come to grief, is among the most reasonable of probabilities. The glorious result in Connecticut will inspire anew the friends of honesty and Reform in Pennsylvania and every other State.

"CRUSADERS!"

You'd think they were crusaders sent
From some infernal clime,
To pluck the eyes of sentiment
And dock the tail of Rhyme—
To crack the voice of Melody,
And break the legs of Time!

Of course this does not allude to *our* crusaders. It was written by Oliver W. Holmes, some years ago, about some other crusaders.

AN aggrieved reader wants to know why we devote so many columns to the twaddle of crusading women, and pertly resists our right to monopolize space which ought to be devoted to valuable information. If our nervous friend would put himself in our place, he would soon ascertain that this was only one of the many crosses we are expected to bear with humility and patience. We don't object to devoting our reporters' time and our columns, at our own expense, to such matters, but it does go against the grain to have teachers and temperance apostles complain that we do not give them the whole of the paper. We can only say to our friend, as Horace Greeley once remarked in answer to a similar complaint, that a newspaper was like a well-spread table, containing a variety of dishes—you can take what you like, and leave the rest.

OBITUARY.

CHARLES BONAVENTURE SCULLY.

It is with more than ordinary feelings of sorrow that we record the death of Mr. Chas. B. Scully, which occurred at an early hour yesterday morning, at his late residence on Ross street. Mr. Scully was about fifty-two years of age at the time of his death. His unexpected demise will carry a poignant grief throughout his large circle of warm friends in this and other cities.

He was one of the ripest scholars in this city, thoroughly trained both in literature and the law, and was a connoisseur in the fine arts, of uncommon taste. His extensive library is composed of the rarest collection of literary, scientific and miscellaneous works in the city, and his art collection equals anything of its size in the city, composed as it is of some of the finest gems and pictures, both ancient and modern, to be found in any private art collection.

Mr. Scully's rare social qualities were a pleasure to all who had the good fortune to be numbered among his list of friends. Polished, erudite and brilliant, his influence was magnetic, and his company sought after by men of culture. There were no eminent authors, ancient or modern with whom he was not familiar, and his conversation overflowed with the rarest thoughts of the world's profoundest thinkers.

The writer of this, numbers among the most pleasant hours of his life, the hours spent in free and unrestrained conversation with Mr. Scully, choosing to play the part of a listener, except when desirous of drawing him out,—for with all his profound reading and brilliant powers, he was reserved and diffident, and shrunk from the public gaze. It was only in the private circle that he shone in his full brilliancy, and then unconsciously to himself.

Mr. Scully was born in Pittsburgh, and educated in the Western University. After graduating he read law with the Hon. Richard Biddle, and practiced his profession for many years, and for a long period had the management of the great Schenly Estate. After accumulating a moderate fortune, he gave up the practice of his profession, and lived at his ease upon a fair income, a close student, and to the last, an ardent admirer of art and literature, adding each year not only to his stock of information, but to his artistic and literary treasures. He was unmarried and resided with his aged mother, who survives him.

During the memorable political campaigns of thirty years ago, he took an active part in the questions of the day, as a Whig, and the friend of Harry Clay, and became one of the most prominent young advocates of the Whig party in Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio, and his recollections of the great hard cider campaign of 1840, and the fight between the coons and the foxes, showed his remarkable powers of observation, and on more than one occasion enabled the writer of this sketch to correct the inaccuracies of current history.

Had Mr. Scully chosen to enter the political arena, he would have made for himself a brilliant record; or had he actively followed up his taste for literature, he would have achieved distinction among the writers of his day, and went down to posterity as one of the leading thinkers of the present generation. He possessed rare journalistic ability—possessing the power of concentration in an eminent degree. On many occasions the columns of THE POST have been enriched with his best and purest ideas, expressed in language at once original, terse and brilliant and beyond criticism. Living, he would have felt aggrieved to have been spoken if as a writer and thinker, in the public press, for he abhored the idea of parading any of his splendid gifts before the public, but now that he is dead, there can be no impropriety in paying him—in insufficient terms—a tribute that he has so truly and so often earned.

When Death laid his cold and pallid finger upon Charles Bonaventure Scully, he extinguished one of the brightest lights in all of our circles of culture learning and social eminence. It will be long before we shall see his like again. There was not a trait in his character that was not noble, and his friendships were only severed when the thread of life was rudely snapped. We can but give this as our tribute, and drop the tear of friendship and remembrance upon his honored turf. His funeral will take place to-morrow.

THE manner in which travelers in the East are imposed upon shows an astonishing amount of ingenuity. The recent demand for Egyptian, Syrian, and other antiquities, has been met by a corresponding supply. Even the German societies have been badly deceived, and doubtless scores of innocent American and English tourists have brought home, as valuable treasures, the works of some clever, but rascally, Syrian potter. At Constantinople there is known to be at least one manufactory of bronzes, oxydized by means of an acid to represent antiquities of the time of Constantine and Helena—the most popular "brands." False coins are coined by the chestful, and the business is very profitable. Furthermore, we find that in Athens a Greek priest now carries on an establishment where old Grecian coins are made; and the articles made by him are such wonderful imitations, that it is impossible for any one to detect their falsity unless he is specially skilled in Greek numismatics. These coins are not sold in Athens, but are given to the shepherds in the neighborhood country, who sell them to travelers. Dshevad, a copper engraver in Shirazt Persia, is a clever imitator of ancient coins and gems; both travelers and Mahometans are often deceived by his wares. A silver coin, made by him, and represented as one of Caliph Ali's, was sold the other day in Constantinople for $80. In Bagdad there is a manufactory where gems, with busts of the Sassanides and Pelvic legends upon them, are fabricated with great cleverness.

A SOUTHERN Radical writes:

I speak just now of a Bourbonism at the North to be apprehended. Why do the intelligent members of the Republican party, who in their hearts despise the base instrumentalities by which the leaders endeavor to retain power, remain like lambs in a fold guarded by wolves? The party belongs to Cameron and Butler, who have bought it and paid for it. Do the men who fought under Lincoln and Chase and Greeley, the comrades of John A. Andrew, of Palmer and Curtin, feel no shame when they follow such leaders as Ben. Butler, Simon Cameron, and Oliver P. Morton? Let them come away. Every hour they acknowledge such leadership inflicts a degradation that sears, as with a hot iron, the souls of men who would keep the truth. There is an infliction greater, more foolish, more destructive than that of the Southern Bourbons. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 31, 1874.

WISCONSIN asks for government aid on an extensive scale. Four schemes are now before Congress for the improvement of water-courses in that state, for each of which a government subsidy is asked. They are: Fox and Wisconsin Rivers Improvement; the Sturgeon Bay Ship-canal project, to which aid has already been extended; the improvement of the St. Croix River, and the construction of a canal from Lake Superior to the Falls of the St. Croix. With the exception of the Sturgeon Bay Canal, these schemes would cost many millions of dollars.

PROBABLY the fastest train in the world is the express train on the Great Western Railroad, which leaves London (Paddington Station) at 11.45 A. M. and arrives at Swindon Junction, 78 miles, at 1.12 P. M., at an average rate of 53½ miles per hour. Few of our American "lightning express" trains keep up a speed of thirty miles an hour.

NINE OF DIAMONDS.

Why the nine of diamonds was called the curse of Scotland puzzled Walter Scott and other antiquarians for a long time. A Philadelphia correspondent of the N. Y. Evening Post furnishes the following:

The last reference to the matter in this correspondence is in the following sentences of Scott's letter to Constable of April 1st, 1823: "'The Curse of Scotland' is a queer puzzle; I cannot believe Glencoe is concerned, which, though a shocking thing, could not be termed a grand or national calamity. I rather think it had some relation to the Union."

Among memoranda which I have collected on this subject are three stories which profess to account for the nickname in question:

1. That during the disorders of the reign of Mary, Queen of Scots, one George Campbell abstracted the jewels from the crown in Edinburgh Castle, among them nine valuable diamonds, and escaped abroad. The tax levied to replace them weighed heavily upon the people, who termed the nine of diamonds, interchangeably, the curse of Scotland and George Campbell.

2. That the Staircoat of arms contained nine diamonds, which occasioned a revival of the old allusion among the people disposed to regard the powerful Earl as the curse of Scotland.

3. That after destroying the Stuart cause by his victory at Culloden, the Duke of Cumberland—"the Butcher"—found himself without other writing materials than the pack of cards, with which he was seldom unprovided, and wrote his official despatch upon one of them, which proved to be the nine of diamonds.

The second of these versions appears to be discredited by the above-quoted correspondence. Constable, it is true, asserts only that the cards did not bear the arms of Lord Stair; but, if those arms had contained the nine of diamonds, it is scarcely possible that he or Scott would not have ascertained the fact.

I am following old newspaper clippings, whose origin and date I cannot recall, and am therefore unable to claim much more for their authenticity. Possibly some of your readers may possess more definite information upon the curious question.

Philadelphia, March, 31, 1874, D. G.

INTERESTING.

THE COUNTIES OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The following table gives the names and date, day, month and year of the erection of the several counties of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and the territory from which they were formed; the three first counties which were formed, to wit: Philadelphia, Bucks and Chester, were established at the first settlement of the Province of Pennsylvania, and formed the only original counties of all that territory of which the now great State is formed, comprised of sixty-six counties, as follows, to wit:

1. Adams, January 22, 1800, formed of a part of York.
2. Allegheny, September 24, 1788, formed of a part of Westmoreland and Washington.
3. Armstrong, March 12, 1800, formed of a part of Allegheny, Westmoreland and Lycoming.
4. Beaver, March 12, 1800, formed of a part of Allegheny and Washington.
5. Bedford, March 9, 1771, formed of a part of Cumberland.
6. Berks, March 11, 1752, formed of a part of Philadelphia, Chester and Lancaster.
7. Blair, February 26, 1846, formed of a part of Huntingdon and Bedford.
8. Bradford, February 21, 1810, formed of a part of Luzerne and Lycoming.*
9. Bucks, one of the three original counties of the Province.†
10. Butler, March 12, 1800, formed of a part of Allegheny.
11. Cambria, March 26, 1804, formed of a part of Huntingdon and Somerset.
12. Cameron, March 29, 1860, formed of a part of Clinton, Elk, M'Kean and Potter.
13. Carbon, March 13, 1843, formed of a part of Northampton and Monroe.
14. Center, February 13, 1800, formed of a part of Mifflin, Northumberland, Lycoming and Huntingdon.
15. Chester, one of the original counties established at the first settlement of the Province.
16. Clarion, March 11, 1839, formed of a part of Venango and Armstrong.
17. Clearfield, March 26, 1804, formed a part of Lycoming.
18. Clinton, June 21, 1839, formed of a part of Lycoming and Centre.
19. Columbia, March 23, 1813, formed of a part of Northumberland.
20. Crawford, March 12, 1800, formed of a part of Allegheny.
21. Cumberland, January 27, 1750, formed of a part of Lancaster.
22. Dauphin, March 4, 1785, formed of a part pf Lancaster.
23. Delaware, September 26, 1789, formed of a part of Chester.
24. Elk, April 18, 1843, formed of a part of Jefferson, Clearfield and M'Kean.
25. Erie, March 12, 1800, formed of a Allegheny.
26. Fayette, September 26, 1783, formed of a part of Westmoreland.
27. Forest, April 11, 1848, formed from a part of Jefferson.
28. Franklin, September 9, 1784, formed from a part of Cumberland.
29. Fulton, April 10, 1850, formed from a part of Bedford.
30. Greene, February 9, 1796, formed from a part of Washington.
31. Huntingdon, September 20, 1787, formed from a part of Bedford.
32. Indiana, March 30, 1803, formed from a part of Westmoreland and Lycoming.
33. Jefferson, March 26, 1804, formed from a part of Lycoming.
34. Juniata, March 2, 1831, formed from a part of Mifflin.
35. Lancaster, May 10, 1729, formed from a part of Chester.
36. Lawrence, March 25, 1850, formed from a part of Beaver and Mercer.
37. Lebanon, February 16, 1813, formed from a part of Dauphin and Lancaster.
38. Lehigh, March 6, 1812, formed from a part of Northampton.
39. Luzerne, September 25, 1786, formed from a part of Northumberland.
40. Lycoming, April 13, 1796, formed from a part of Northumberland.
41. M'Kean, March 20, 1804, formed from a part of Lycoming.
42. Mercer, March 12, 1800, formed from a part of Allegheny.
43. Mifflin, September 10, 1789, formed from a part of Cumberland and Northumberland.
44. Monroe, April 1, 1836, formed from a part of Northampton and Pike.
45. Montgomery, September 10, 1784, formed from a part of Philadelphia.
46. Montour, May 3, 1850, formed from a part of Columbia.
47. Northampton, March 11, 1752, formed from a part of Bucks.
48. Northumberland, March 27, 1772, formed from parts of Lancaster, Cumberland, Berks, Bedford and Northampton.
49. Perry, March 22, 1826, formed from a part of Cumberland.
50. Philadelphia, one of the three original counties established at the first settlement of the Province.
51. Pike, March 26, 1814, formed from a part of Wayne.
52. Potter, March 26, 1804, formed from a part of Lycoming.
53. Schuylkil, March 1, 1811, formed from a part of Berks and Northampton.
54. Snyder, March 2, 1855, formed from a part of Union.
55. Somerset, April 17, 1795, formed from a part of Bedford.
56. Sullivan, March 15, 1847, formed from a part of Lycoming.
57. Susquehanna, February 21, 1810, formed from a part of Luzerne.
58. Tioga, March 26, 1804, formed from a part of Lycoming.
59. Union, March 22, 1813, formed from a part of Northumberland.
60. Venango, March 13, 1860, formed from a part of Allegheny and Lycoming.
61. Warren, March 12, 1800, formed from a part of Allegheny and Lycoming.
62. Wayne, March 21, 1796, formed from a part of Northampton.
63. Washington, March 28, 1781, formed from a part of Westmoreland.
64. Westmoreland, February 26, 1773, formed from a part of Bedford, and in 1785 part of the purchase of 1784 was added thereto.
65. Wyoming, April 4, 1842, formed from a part of Northumberland and Luzure.
66. York, August 19, 1749, formed from a part of Lancaster.

*Previous to March 24, 1812, this county was called Ontario, but its name was changed to Bradford on that day.

†Bucks county was one of the three original counties established at the first settlement of the Province of Pennsylvania, the other two being Philadelphia and Chester. See Votes of the Assembly, Vol. I.

HARRISBURG.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Special to The Post.

HARRISBURG, April 7, 1874.

THE SENATE.

The following bills were read in place:

Mr. ANDERSON (Allegheny), an act prescribing the mode of ascertainment and payment of damages resulting from grading streets, &c., in cities.

Mr. WALLACE, an act to provide for the submission of civil cases by the agreement of parties to a referee learned in the law.

Also, allowing married women to open and keep bank accounts.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Mr. WAREAM—to authorize cities, counties, &c., to enter into contract with railroads, when they enter their limits, whereby said roads may relocate or change said road.

Also, allowing Notaries Public to appoint deputies.

OFFICIAL RECORDS.

Mr. WARFEL—For the preservation of official records in the several counties.

Mr. PLAYFORD—Amending the act regulating the sale of railroads, canals, &c. It gives the purchaser the same franchises as original corporations.

Also, repealing the act vacating certain streets in Port Perry.

Mr. GRAHAM desires it to be understood in answer to the many inquiries that the Wallace city bill does not apply to cities already chartered, unless they adopt it by a two-third vote of all members of Council.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. BOYD, a new member from Wayne, was sworn in.

Mr. LAIDLEY, (Greene) was able to be in his seat to-day after a protracted illness of six weeks.

The House remained in session but a short time and adjourned.

HARRISBURG, April 8, 1874.

THE SENATE.

The following bills were read in place:

Mr. ANDERSON—Supplement to an act securing married women their separate earnings.

Mr. ERMENTROUT—To prevent cattle running at large; also to prevent the defiling of ponds and streams leased for securing ice.

Mr. McCLURE—Relative to organization of Courts of Justice.

Mr ERMENTROUT—To prevent the removal of stone, gravel, &c. from unseated lands.

COMMON CARRIERS.

The act authorizing common carriers &c. to sell goods, wares, &c. unclaimed upon which they have a lien was passed finally.

The afternoon session was spent in considering Wallace's city bill which was passed finally.

THE HOUSE.

The following bills passed the first reading:

Act to provide for the commutation of sentences by the Governor.

FREE PASSES.

Act inflicting one hundred dollars fine for issuing free railroad passes, except where granted for a valuable consideration.

The following bills were read in place:

COUNTY VALUATIONS.

A supplement to the act relating to county rates and levies, and prescribing a basis of valuation of lands used for agricultural purposes.

Also, legalizing and giving effect to agreements of release and compromise between creditors and debtor.

THE CORPORATION BILL.

The afternoon session was spent entirely on the corporation bill.

PARDON OF MAITLAND.

The Pardon Board are in session. City Solicitor Bigelow is here before them, trying to have Maitland, who attempted to assassinate McElroy, of the South Side, pardoned.

THE DEMOCRACY AND THE APPORTIONMENT.

The Democrats held a joint caucus this morning, and resolved to oppose all party bills until they can obtain justice on the apportionment. Mr. Wallace made a speech against the early time of the Democratic Convention, when the caucus unanimously passed a resolution requesting a recall of the committee and change of time to a later day.

STATE TAX ON WRITS.

Prothonotary Kennedy is here trying to have a change in the State tax on writs. His bill passed first reading in the House this morning.

MARINE DISASTER.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER EUROPE.

QUEENSTOWN, April 7.—Evening—The steamer Egypt, which sailed from New York March 28th, arrived this evening. The Egypt brings the first officer of the steamer Greece, and a salvage crew, rescued from the French Trans-Atlantic Company's steamer Europe, which they endeavored to save but were compelled to abandon at sea in a sinking condition after all the passengers and crew on board had been rescued by the Greece.

The first officer of the Greece reports that she left Liverpool March 25th, and Queenstown March 26th, for New York. On the 2d of April she encountered the French steamer Europe, from Havre for New York in a sinking condition and took off her passengers and crew, four hundred in number, with twenty men. I remained on board the Europe, in the hope of saving her, while the Greece proceeded on her voyage to New York with the people rescued from the French steamer. On the 4th of April, we signalled the steamer Egypt, and asked to be taken in tow. The latter consented, and the hawsers were made fast, but owing to a heavy sea, the lines parted, and as the water was constantly gaining on us, we concluded to abandon the Europe. We signalled the Egypt to take us off, and all were safely transferred to her and brought to this port. When we left the Europe, there was eighteen feet of water in her engine room. The Europe sailed from Havre March 27th, for New York.

AN ICE GORGE.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., April 7.—The steam tug Gordon started out again this morning to assist vessels in the ice, and is within two miles of the nearest vessel, a large fore-and-after, supposed to be the Ames, from Toledo.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

SOUTHAMPTON, April 7.—The steamship Mosel, from New York, has arrived.

LONDON, April 7.—The steamships Denmark, Canada and City of Brooklyn, from New York, and the Austrian, from Portland, have arrived out.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, April 6, 1874.

THE SENATE.

Mr. JOHNSTON introduced a bill giving jurisdiction to the Court of Claims to hear the claim of G. W. Curtis Lee, son of the late General Lee, to the Arlington estate. A petition accompanying the bill recognizes the sacred use to which the property has been put, but thinks the petitioner should be compensated.

The bill to provide for the payment of bonds of the Louisville and Portland Canal Company was taken up, the pending question being to refer to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Messrs Thurman and McCreery opposed such reference, and favored the committal of the subject to the Committee on Finance, which was adopted.

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

The morning hour having expired, the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to provide for the redemption and reissue of United States notes and for free banking, the pending question being the motion of Mr. Merrimon, to strike out the entire bill, with the exception of the first and second section, as amended. These sections fix the amount of United States notes at four hundred millions, and provide for the issue of forty-six million additional national bank circulation.

Mr. SCOTT moved as an amendment to the section authorizing the increase of forty-six millons of dollars of national bank currency the following: "And each national banking association now organized, or hereafter to be organized, shall keep and maintain as a part of its reserve required by law, one-fourth part coin received by it as interest on bonds of the United States deposited as security for circulating notes or government deposits, and that hereafter only one-fourth of the reserve now prescribed by law for national banking associations shall consist of balances due to an association available for the redemption of its circulating notes from associations in cities of redemption and upon which balances, no interest shall be paid."

The amendment was accepted by Mr. Merrimon.

Mr. CONKLING moved an additional section as follows: "That nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize an increase of principal of the public debt of the United States." The amendment was rejected—yeas, 24; nays, 27.

A number of amendments were offered and rejected, after which the question recurred on substituting Merrimon's substitute as amended by Scott for the bill reported by the Committee, and it was adopted—Yeas, 29; nays, 24.

The bill having been considered in the Committee of the Whole, it was reported to the Senate, the question being: Will the Senate agree to the bill as agreed upon by the Committee of the Whole.

Amendments made in the Committee of the Whole were then concurred in without a division, the question being: Shall the bill be read a third time and passed?

Mr. THURMAN said, after four months' deliberation, the dominant party in this Senate, in disregard of the recommendation of the chief magistrate, in disregard of the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury and in utter contempt of the experienced Finance Committee, had adopted a measure proposed by one of the minority, the great Republican party had adopted a measure of a Democrat. He (Thurman) could take no credit in this triumph which his Democratic friend from North Carolina (Merrimon) had achieved. After all their discussion, it was reserved for the pine woods of North Carolina to shape the financial destinies of this country. He (Thurman) believed it would disband the Republican party, though he could not say the one to which he belonged was very solid on this question.

The action of the Senate to-day simply meant that no man of his age would ever again see in this country the money referred to by our forefathers and the framers of our constitution.

Mr. SARGENT said he relied upon another department of the government to set right the wrong which had been done here. This administration had been elected upon a pledge contrary to this bill. He (Sargent) believed there were men enough in the East and in the West to see any party perish, or the leaders of any party perish who attempted to flood the country with irredeemable paper currency.

Mr. SCHURZ said he felt humiliated as an American citizen at the action of to-day. The gentlemen who favored the bill might think themselves benefited, but the day was not far distant when they would curse the hour they gave such a vote. The day was not far distant when the people would recover their senses and save themselves from those statesmen who would lead the country to ruin.

The bill was then read a third time and passed. Yeas, 29; nays, 24, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Allison, Bogy, Boreman, Cameron, Carpenter, Clayton, Dorsey, Ferry (Mich.), Ingalls, Johnson, Lewis, Logan, McCreery, Merrimon, Morton, Norwood, Oglesby, Patterson, Pease, Platt, Rowsey, Robertson, Spencer, Tipton Weston and Windom—29.

Nays—Messrs. Anthony, Chandler, Conkling, Cooper, Cragan, Davis, Fenton, Frelinghuysen, Hager, Hamilton, (Md.) Hamilton (Texas), Hamlin, Howe, Jones, Kelly, Morrell (Vt.), Sargent, Saulsbury, Schurz, Scott, Sherman, Stewart, Thurman and Wadleigh—24.

Messrs. Gordon, Brownlow, Mitchell, Sprague, Conover, Ransom and Wright, who would have voted for the bill, were paired with Messrs. Bayard, Flanagan, Boutwell, Morrill (Me.,) Stevenson, Stockton and Edmunds who would have voted against it.

FULL TEXT OF THE BILL.

The bill as passed reads as follows:

"That the maximum amount of United States notes is hereby fixed at $400,000,000.

SEC. 2. That $46,000,000 in notes for circulation, in addition to such circulation now allowed by law, shall be issued to National Banking associations now organized and which may be organized hereafter, and such increased circulation shall be distributed among the several States as provided in section 3 of the act entitled "an act to provide for the redemption of three per centum temporary loan certificates, and for an increase of National Bank notes," approved July 12, 1870, and each National Banking association now organized or hereafter to be organized, shall keep and maintain as a part of its reserve required by law one fourth part of coin received by it as interest on bonds of the United States deposited as security for circulating notes, or government deposits and that hereafter only one fourth of the reserve now prescribed by law for national banking associations shall consist of balances due to an association available for the redemption of its circulating notes from associations in cities of redemption and upon which balances no interest shall be paid.

The Senate adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. CROSSLAND, from the Committee on Elections, made a report in the Kentucky contested election case that Young, the setting member, is entitled to his seat.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) moved that the bill to suspend the impeachment of officers pending trial be made the special order for Tuesday of next week. Agreed to under the suspension of the rules.

Mr. MAYNARD, chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, gave notice that he would move the previous question on the currency bill at the close of the discussion to-morrow.

The House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, April 7, 1874.

THE SENATE.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.,) from the Finance Committee, said that he regretted to report unfavorably on the Senate bill providing for the resumption of specie payment and for free banking, and he had no right to disclose what took place in the Committee, but it was well known that when committees are made up of seven members, and where three favor a bill and three oppose it, with the seventh, it is a little mixed, and the report had to be unfavorable. He would, however, ask that the bill be placed on the calendar together with the reverse report. So ordered.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of bills on the calendar, and the first one read was for the relief of Thos. B. Wallace, of Lexington, Mo.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN objected to the present consideration of the bill as it involved the whole question of war claims, and he understood that the Committee on Claims now had that subject under consideration. Laid over.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of executive business, and soon after adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. HOUGHTON, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to establish assay offices at St. Louis, Chicago and Helena, Montana. Referred, under a point of order, to the Committee of the Whole.

The House then resumed the consideration of the currency act.

Speeches were made by Messrs. Platt, Orth, Packard, Hereford, Monroe and Cox.

REMARKS OF MR. COX.

Mr. COX argued at length against the inflation of currency and in favor of resumption of specie payment. He thought it was for the majority and not the minority in Congress to present a plan for resumption, but suggested that England, after her Napoleonic wars, sought specie by a plan we might copy with profit. It involved, first, that a resumption of specie payments must be surely determined. Second, that the time of resumption must be fixed at a day not unreasonably distant; and, third, that the approach to it should be by regular steps upon which all business interests could calculate. She accomplished it by providing that at the end of five years from the date of the act, coin payments should be fully resumed. That in the meantime, a scale of rates should be established at which the currency should be redeemed in uncoined bullion at prices by weight which should distriuute the currency values as nearly as possible evenly over the intervening time.

Mr. MONROE favored free banking, because it would abolish an unpopular monopoly; would equalize currency; would meet the demands of the people and would not enlarge the volume of currency to an extent that would be dangerous, or that would increase prices. He believed gold to be the proper standard of value but thought it would be ruinous to attempt to return to specie payment at present.

Mr. ORTH advocated the duty of Congress to provide currency of uniform, and undoubted security and of sufficient volume to meet the varied demands of the people. He argued that the national banking system on its present restricted basis was a monopoly, and hence objectionable, and besides that it did not furnish a redeemable currency, their bills being based on the faith of the Government; that the only mode whereby people can obtain such currency of undoubted and uniform value is by Congress issuing Government currency or greenbacks; that the Supreme Court has decided that it is the duty of Congress, under the Constitution, to provide a currency for the people, and that such currency can be made a legal tender; that the people need more currency; that contraction would be ruinous to the business of the country, and would never pay the national debt, and that the amount of currency can only be properly regulated by the law of supply and demand.

At the close of the discussion, Mr. Eldridge brought up again the question which he started last week as to the appointment of two of the Supreme Court Judges, in order to have a decision in favor of the Constitutionality of the legal tender act. He strengthened his position by reference to some of the newspaper articles of the day and other matter. He was again replied to by Mr. E. R. Hoar, who stated that the selection of Justices Strong and Bradley had been without any reference to their opinions on that subject, and had been made on their character, professional eminence and fitness for the office, and that it was a slander to impute their appointment to their subserviency for a particular question or a particular interest.

The House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, April 8, 1874.

THE SENATE.

The Committee on Claims reported favorably the bill to refer the cotton claim of R. M. and Stephen A. Douglass to the Court of Claims. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. DAVIS called up the resolution introduced by him a few days ago calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury to report to the Senate the amount of defalcations of various disbursing officers of the Government and it was referred.

LOUISIANA AFFAIRS.

Mr. CARPENTER said several weeks ago he introduced a bill for a new election in Louisiana. It was important that the bill should be disposed of. He had consulted with the Senator from Louisiana (West,) who desired to speak on the bill, and he now gave notice that on Monday next, after the expiration of the morning hour, he would move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of that bill.

TERRITORIAL RAILWAYS.

Some discussion took place upon the bill to provide for the incorporation and regulation of railroad companies in Territories, Messrs. Wright, Wadleigh and Howe favored its recommittal that an amendment might be considered, and Messrs. White, Stewart, Sargent and Hamlin argued that it might as well be considered and disposed of at once.

Mr. WRIGHT moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on Railroads. The object of the bill is to enable the people in Territories who desired to build railroads with their own money to do so without applying to Congress or Territorial legislature for a charter. The bill granted no public land except for stations, depots and the right of way.

Pending discussion, the Senate adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. NEGLEY, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill giving consent for the erection of a bridge across the Arkansas river at Pine Bluff, Arkansas. Passed.

THE MARINE HOSPITAL AT PITTSBURGH.

A bill was reported to provide for the sale of the present Marine Hospital and the erection thereon of a new Marine Hospital at Pittsburgh. Passed.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Mr. WOODFORD, from the Committee on Civil Service Reform reported a bill providing that no officers of the United States shall directly or indirectly receive or be paid for his own use or benefit, any money or property of the United States except his salary or compensation, and that no public property shall be used by officials or by any person for private purposes, the act not to be so construed as to prevent the payment of all actual and necessary traveling expenses, when traveling on legitimate and necessary duty pertaining to their officers.

Mr. DAWES offered an amendment by inserting the words "or make any private profit or the use of labor or service of any person employed by the United States, which labor or service is paid for by the United States." The morning hour having expired the bill went over until to-morrow.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

The House then resumed the consideration of the currency bill when Messrs. Coburn and Beck addressed the House at length, after which an adjournment was had until evening.

CONNECTICUT.

"Qui Transtulit, Sustinet."

THE STATE ELECTION!

Another Glorious Victory!

INGERSOLL RE-ELECTED GOVERNOR.

PLURALITY MAJORITY OVER 2,000.

Large Democratic Gains.

Both Houses Democratic.

Radical Extravagance Denounced.

The People Demand Reform.

HARTFORD, April 6.—The Connecticut election resulted in the re-election of Ingersoll, Democrat, for Governor, by an increased majority. Both houses of the Legislature are Democratic. Fifty-five towns give Ingersoll 11,995, Harrison 10,272, Smith 1,445. Hartford gives Ingersoll 4,087; Harrison 2,880, and Smith 124.

At 11:45 p. m., the Evening Post had received returns from 151 towns. Estimating the remaining 15 towns to be heard from at last year's vote, Ingersoll will have 1,878 majority. The Senate stands Democratic, 16; Republican 5. In the House the Democratic majority will be about 42.

A SWEEPING VICTORY.

NEW HAVEN, April 7—1 A. M.—The election has resulted in a sweeping Democratic victory. Returns received at the Palladium office, few towns only wanting, give Ingersoll a majority of 5,796 over Harrison, (Republican,) and a plurality of 1,669. Smith, the Prohibition candidate, received a little over 4,000 votes. The Senate stand 16 Democrats to 5 Republicans, and the House is heavily Democratic. The two candidates for Governor are residents of this city, which gave Ingersoll 4,111, Harrison 3,549, and Smith, Prohibition, 256.

The city elected Democratic representatives and this district a Democratic Senator. The election has been made by the people, and a heavy Democratic majority in the General Assembly renders the choice of a Democratic United States Senator an easy matter.

HARTFORD, April 7, 2 A. M.—Returns to the Courant from all towns in the State except seven give the following result: Ingersoll, 45,956; Harrison, 39,292; Smith, 4,564.

THE ELECTIONS.

CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD, April 7.—Complete returns give the following result of the vote for Governor of this State: Ingersoll, 46,784; Harrison, 40,042; Smith, 4,286; scattering, 19. The total vote of the State is 91,671. Ingersoll's majority over Harrison is 6,742, and his majority over all is 1,897.

OHIO.

A DEMOCRATIC VICTORY IN DAYTON.

DAYTON, April 7.—The official Democratic majority for Butz for Mayor is 466; Police Commissioner 756. The balance of the Democratic ticket is 331 to 637. The party is much less noisy than over any success heretofore achieved, but they regard the victory as a conclusive ending of crusading, and will insist upon it. The league will have to adopt a new method of conducting the temperance reformation. No prohibitory ordinance can pass Councils, though none has been contemplated. Miamsburg, in this county, elected an anti-prohibition ticket. The Democrats fired one hundred guns to-night celebrating their triumph.

HEAVY REPUBLICAN LOSSES IN CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, O., April 7.—Returns from all wards of this city but one show a heavy Democratic gain. In the Council, the Democrats gain four members and lose one. Democratic candidate for Police Commissioner was elected by over three thousand majority, a net Republican loss over 1872, of 7,898.

THE OHIO ELECTIONS.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 7.—Full returns of the election show that the whole Democratic ticket is elected, Democratic candidates for police commissioners beating the citizens' ticket from 800 to 900. Three independent candidates for council were elected. The council will stand Democratic eleven, Republican eight, Independent three.

THE DEMOCRACY TRIUMPHANT.

CINCINNATI April 7.—The Democratic majority in Cincinnati will be about five thousand in a vote of about twenty-eight thousand. The full vote of the city is about thirty-three thousand. The Democrats will have a majority of about fifteen on joint ballot in the City Council. Mr. Taple, candidate for Judge of the Superior Court, for whom both parties voted, received sixteen thousand five hundred votes.

THE CAUSE OF THE DEFEAT AS SEEN BY RADICAL EYES.

The Gazette, referring to the causes of the Republican defeat, says that the old Liberal Republican element, which last autumn separated from the Democracy, united with their old allies; also, that the entire anti-temperance interest of the city was arrayed against the Republicans. On the other hand, the temperance people took no particular interest in the campaign. The Enquirer says that "while we accord the Democracy the fullest measure of praise for this result, we are not unmindful of the fact that they are greatly strengthened by the moderate Republicans who rebelled against the fanaticism which is attempting to regulate the personal affairs of citizens."

REPORTS FROM OTHER QUARTERS.

Advices from Kenton, Warren, Mt. Vernon, Marion, Lima, Logan and Dennison report the temperance ticket victorious. In Sidney, Pomeroy, Bucyrus and Shelby the anti-temperance were successful. In London, Mayor Marshall and one ont of three Councilmen on the Crusaders' ticket were elected.

KANSAS.

KANSAS CITY, MO., April 7.—Sufficient returns have been received from the city election to assure the election of Woods, Democrat, for Mayor, by one hundred majority. The balance of the Democratic ticket is certainly elected, except for Auditor, which is in doubt.

FORT SCOTT, April 7.—At the city election to-day, the entire Reform ticket, with Col. J. M. Terry at the head for Mayor, was elected, with the exception of Police Judge and one Councilman. The fight was mainly on the temperance issue.

NEBRASKA.

OMAHA, April 7.—The election of city officers to-day has been very spirited. The contest is purely political, the temperance movement not being considered worthy of notice. Champion S. Chase, Republican, is probably elected Mayor: Edward Johnson, Democrat, Treasurer; Wilbur, Republican, for Police Justice, will have the closest run on account of his known stand on the temperance question, but will be elected. Returns can't be given till morning.

WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE, April 7.—At the city election to-day, Harrison Ludington, independent Republican was elected Mayor by about seven hundred majority over Edward O'Neil, Democratic nominee. In many towns and cities of the State the question of license or no license was involved. In such places advices indicate that the license tickets generally were successful. Where the party lines are drawn, Republican gains generally reported.

WEST VIRGINIA.

WHEELING, April 7.—At Bellair, Bridgport and Martins Ferry, township elections were held yesterday, resulting in the choice of the anti-license ticket. The crusade continues in these towns with varying success.

MARYLAND.

RICHMOND, April 7.—An election for State Treasurer will be held on Thursday next to fill the vacancy caused by the insanity of the late treasurer, Col. Mayo. Mayo was taken to the Western Lunatic asylum to-night.

INDIANA.

EVANSVILLE, April 7.—The returns of the city election show that the labor reform ticket was elected throughout except members of Council. The ticket was composed of selections from both Republican and Democratic tickets.

MISSOURI.

SWEEPING DEMOCRATIC VICTORY.

ST. JOSEPH, April 8.—The city election yesterday resulted in a sweeping Democratic victory. It is believed that every Democratic candidate except two are elected. The city has given a Republican majority of about three hundred at every election since the negro began voting, until yesterday. The vote was light.

A DEMOCRATIC MAYOR ELECTED.

KANSAS CITY, April 8.— Sufficient returns have been received from the city election to assure the election of Woods, the Democratic candidate for Mayor, by over a hundred majority. The balance of the Democratic ticket is certainly elected, except Auditor, which is in doubt. The Democrats elect four certainly, and probably five out of six aldermen.

ST. LOUIS, April 8.—Full returns of the election yesterday show the choice of five Democrats, three Republicans and four Independents to the City Councils, which will stand with the members holding over, Democrats, 14; Republicans, 9; Independent, 4. For School Directorss, three Republicans, three Independents and two Democrats are elected. The Independents are also Republicans.

KANSAS.

SUCCESS OF THE REFORM TICKET.

FORT SCOTT, April 8.—At the city election yesterday, the entire Reform ticket, with Col. J. M. Terry at the head for Mayor, was elected, with the exception of police judge and one councilman. The fight was mainly on the temperance issue.

POLITICAL.

The Elections—Democratic City Ticket Elected at Dayton.

DAYTON Ohio, April 6.—The election was quiet. An extraordinary vote was cast especially in the Seventh and Eighth wards, Democratic, which cast 365 votes more than ever before, giving nearly 900 Democratic majority. Butz was elected for Mayor and the Democratic city ticket was elected by fully 200 majority. The Republican Council and School Board were never more earnestly engaged in work. The Democrats are jubilant and the opposition depressed. The crusaders were in church at prayers all day for the Citizens and Republican ticket. Piqua elects an anti-crusade city ticket. The Council is tied.

REPORTS FROM OTHER QUARTERS.

CINCINNATI, April 6.—Both parties in the municipal elections of this city had a license platform. Temperance and anti temperance were made the issue in other parts of the State.

Specials to the Gazette report temperance victories complete in New Lexington and Morrow, and a complete victory of the anti-temperance ticket in Washington Court House, where the women's movement began, and in Waynesville, Franklin, and Batavia. Chillicothe elected four Councilmen, three anti-temperance. Lancaster elected four out of five anti-temperance Councilmen.

The phase of the temperance question differs a little according to locality, but is generally a contest between license and prohibition. It probably affected the election in Cincinnati, but this effect was felt in wards and in votes received by individual candidates, as well as in the reduced vote, caused by anti-license and prohibition voters staying at home during the voting hours.

COLUMBUS.

The Democratic Ticket Successful.

COLUMBUS, April 6. — The election passed off very quietly, and in most wards a very heavy vote was polled. Returns are in from only few wards yet, but indications are that the entire Democratic ticket is elected.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

The Board of Directors of the Penitentiary recently appointed by Governor Allen met to-day and appointed G. S. Innis, of Columbus, Warden; William Kauffman, of Columbus, Clerk; John Orr, of Wyandotte county, Steward; Rev. William Ferguson, of Guernsey county, Chaplain, and Doctor D. Halderman, of Columbus, was re-appointed physician.

THE COURTS.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

Hugh Murphy plead nolo contendere to a charge of assault and battery preferred by Jonathan Murphy, and was sentenced to four months imprisonment in the Work House.

John Jones and George Simmons were found guilty of larceny, W. F. Tryon prosecutor.

William E. Floss, charged by W. A. Bunting with larceny, and receiving stolen goods, was acquitted.

Julius Moore plead guilty to a charge of false pretence, prepared by R. Bartberger.

The jury was out in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Mary Flangan, indicted for assault and battery on Elizabeth Connelly.

Elizabeth McGimpsey, a little girl about ten years of age, was placed on trial, charged by the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Coal and Coak Company, with the larceny of forty bushels of coke. The testimony was taken, but the case had not been submitted to the jury.

Court of Common Pleas.—Judge Sterret and Stowe.

In the case of Robert Fleming vs. J. M. Carson, an action for rent. A verdict for plaintiff for $320 96 was rendered.

A verdict was rendered for defendant in the case of John Cooley for use of Thomas Fergua vs. Wm. G. Rankin, impleaded with George Harlan; an action to recover on a promissory note.

In the case of J. & H. Phillips vs. John F. Cluley, an action on a promissory note, the jury found for plaintiffs for $9,536.

District Court—Judges Kirkpatrick, and White.

The case of John Huckestein vs. Rieseck & Bro. is on trial.

The case of John Wier vs. Madison Bailey et al., owners of the steam tugs "Little Whale" and "Veteran No. 2," is on trial. This is an action to recover damages for the sinking of a canal boat loaded with limestone by the tug boats mentioned, which it is alleged were racing at the time on the Monongahela river, about one mile and a half above lock No. 1.

In the case of the M. & M. National Bank et al. vs. Henry Ballman, on motion of plaintiff's attorney the Court appointed Thomas McConnell, Esq., master to take testimony.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

John Russell, bankrupt, Erie county. Order granting leave to assignee to sell certain real estate discharged of liens. Gunnison & McCreary for assignee.

Calvin Adams, bankrupt, Allegheny. Petition of assignee for ascertainment and liquidation of alleged liens. Referred to Register Harper for examination and report. Kennedy for assignee.

S. B. Anderson, bankrupt, Armstrong county. Assignee allowed to sell certain personal property. McCulloch for assignee.

David H. Ryall, bankrupt, Westmoreland county. Rule granted on assignees to show cause why they should not pay bankrupt certain money returnable on the 16th inst. Bailey for bankrupt.

Herman & Lappee, bankrupts, Allegheny. Hearing on exceptions Register's report on petition of Hammett & Son, for disallowance of claims of Charles & Peebles et al. extended to the 7th inst. Duff & Leggat for exceptants and over contra.

Duncan Keith, bankrupt, Armstrong county. Argument on rule on assignee to show cause why he should not sue out a writ of error in a certain suit in which bankrupt is defendant. Weir, Bailey and Boggs for rule, and Hay, Golden and Gilpen contra. Rule made absolute, and creditors not directed to file bond of indemnity to assignee.

The commission of David Reed, Esq., as Attorney of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, was read, and the oath of office administered.

United States vs. twenty-three acres of land, distillery, &c.; claimed by David Young. On motion of U. S. Attorney, attachment and motion ordered to issue; returnable first Monday of May next.

Lewis Peterson, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Register Harper's report on petition for discontinuance of proceedings approved, and adjudication revoked and proceedings discontinued. Watson for bankrupt.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

Henry Coolhoff and William Mathews were convicted of larceny from the person of Wood Pendleton. Mathews was recommended to mercy.

Elizabeth Connolly was found not guilty of assault and battery, and the costs divided.

Mary Flannagan was acquitted of assault and battery.

John Stanton was convicted of two charges of larceny and receiving stolen goods.

Elizabeth McGimpsey was acquitted of larceny and receiving stolen goods.

John and Ellen Purdy were convicted of keeping a disorderly house, and were each sentenced to the Workhouse for one year.

Jas. Register and George House are on trial for aggravated assault and battery on Jas. Reid.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett and Stowe.

In the case of W. J. Sarver vs. O. D. Lewis, a verdict was returned for the plaintiff in the sum of $166 95.

Wm. McQuiston & Son vs. Sexton and Rode. The jury found for the plaintiffs in the sum of $204 63.

In the case of George Corbett vs. A. P. Taylor and Chas. A. Kehew, and Albert Biggert vs. John A. Rother, the juries are out scire facias on a mechanics lien.

District Court—Judges Ewing, Kirkpatrick and White.

In the case of Wier vs. Bailey et al., a verdict was returned for the plaintiff in the sum of $767.

John Lyon vs. the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, garnishee of Richard Serpell, an execution attachment. A verdict for the plaintiff was returned for $1,616 49.

The case of Thomas Prosser vs. E. P. Maretta, scire facias on a mechanic's lien, is on trial.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

Augustus Miller, charged with assault and battery on H. J. Lemon, plead nolo contendere, and was let off on payment of costs.

George L. House and James Register, charged with aggravated assault and battery on James Reed, were acquitted, and the costs divided.

Frank McCue and Joseph Devine, indicted for rescuing Patrick Slevin, the murderer of Lynch, at Elizabeth, from an officer, were acquitted.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

The case of Biggert vs. Rothe was concluded. A verdict of $249 54 was rendered for plaintiff.

George Corbett vs. A. P. Taylor et al., sci. fa. on a mechanic's lien. On trial.

G. Ludwig vs. C. C. Smith. Action for goods sold. Verdict of $102 80 for plaintiff.

Walter S. Douthitt vs. Thomas Grubbs; action to recover wages as a bricklayer. Jury out.

Silas G. Jones vs. N. J. Bigley; action for damages to a barge of plaintiff's sunk by a tug owned by defendant. On trial.

Joseph Rice, Patrick Menan and John Dillon were brought out of the Workhouse on writs of habeas corpus and dismissed by the Court. They had been arrested as suspicious characters, but the Court saw no reason for their detention.

District Court—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

The cases of Thomas Prosser vs. Maratta et al., and Herchenstein vs. same defendants, are still on trial.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

In this court, sitting at chambers, the following business in bankruptcy was transacted:

M. R. Colvin, bankrupt, Luzerne county; Register's report on petitions of the Scranton Building Association and Thomas Stewart, creditors, for ascertainment of liens, presented and approved.

Nicholas Willer, bankrupt, Pittsburgh; petition for compensation to solicitor for bankrupt referred to Register Harper. Duff for petitioner.

Nelson L. Willard, bankrupt, Crawford county. Bankrupt discharged.

Nathaniel D. Barnes, bankrupt, Luzerne county. Report of Register on petition of Germania Building Association of Scranton, a creditor, for the ascertainment and liquidation of alleged liens presented and approved.

Calvin Adams, bankrupt, Allegheny. Petition of Aughinbaugh & Duff for compensation as solicitors for petitioning creditors. Referred to Register Harper for examination and report.

Charles H. Grumbs, bankrupt, Luzerne county. Register's report on petition of the Scranton Savings Bank for the ascertainment and liquidation of liens, presented and approved. Allowed, $1,791 96.

John George et al., creditors, filed a petition in bankruptcy against George B. Hays, of Westmoreland county, debtor. The usual order was made. An order was also granted restraining certain execution on creditors. Watson and Tarr for creditors.

Wm. Garmichael, bankrupt, Mercer county. Report of United States Marshal Hall, as provisional assignee, of sale of personal property, presented, approved, and balance of proceeds directed to be paid into the Registry of the Court.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT BUSINESS.

The following business was transacted in this Court, sitting at Chambers, in proceedings in bankruptcy:

Exchange Bank of Titusville, Pa., vs. George K. Anderson, debtor, Titusville. Proceedings in bankruptcy discontinued.

Lewis Peterson, bankrupt, city. Rule granted on creditors to show cause why adjudication should not be revoked; returnable before Mr. Harper on the 6th of April.

James Watson, bankrupt, Indiana county. Petition of the executors of W. Banks, deceased, et al., creditors, for ascertainment and liquidation of liens. Referred to Register Marchand.

Meade & Magee, bankrupts, Warren county. Return day of rule to show cause why exemptions should not be set aside, exteded to 9th of April.

Wm. L. Hamilton, bankrupt, Clinton county. Petition for discharge. Referred to Register Smith.

Amos Tenny, creditor, vs. Brady's Bend Iron Company, debtor, Armstrong county. Bill in equity for injunction filed and restraining order granted.

Zeigler & Swearingen, creditors, vs. U. B. Lippincott, debtor, Greene county. Answer filed and trial by jury granted at April special term.

Joseph Hanlen, bankrupt, Butler county. Preliminary injunction granted.

John P. Harrington, bankrupt, Westmoreland county. Assignee allowed to sell certain real estate subject to liens.

James Kelly, bankrupt. Assignee's report of sale of real estate approved.

McKillan, Smith & Friday, creditors, vs. John B. Hays, debtor in bankruptcy, Beaver county. Return day of order to show cause and restraining order extended to the 6th of April.

W. H. Palmer, Erie county, bankrupt. Petition of Solicitors for bankrupt for compensation. Referred to Register Woodruff for examination and report.

S. W. Keene, bankrupt, Luzerne county. Register Willard's report on petition of Adam Griffin, a creditor, for ascertainment and liquidation of an alleged lien approved.

N. L. Finn, bankrupt, Erie county. Application of creditors for leave to file specifications of objection to discharge refused.

Welsh & Scott, creditors, vs. Smith & Kennedy, debtor, in bankruptcy. Erie county. Answer filed, and trial by jury ordered at April Special Term.

J. & W. Williams, bankrupts. Luzerne county. Petitions for discharge filed. Order for final examination before the Register.

J. B. Sneathen & Co., creditors, vs. Staib & Co., debtors. Pittsburgh. Monongahela Savings Bank allowed to intervene.

John H. Miller, bankrupt, Northumberland county. Assignee's report of sale of real estate approved.

Escanaba Furnace Company and Cascade Iron Company. Proceedings in bankruptcy discontinued.

Owen Cunningham, bankrupt, Cambria county. Exceptions to confirmation of appointment of Michael Fitzharris, as assignee, sustained. New election ordered.

Jonathan Moores, bankrupts, Luzerne county. Assignee's return of sale of real estate approved.

Andrews & Jones, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Register's report on petition of solicitor for petitioning creditor for compensation approved.

A. O. Childs & Co., creditors, vs. Collins, Pool & Co., debtors, Venango county. Answer filed. Jury trial ordered at special April term.

Collins Brothers, bankrupts, Crawford county. Assignee's report of sale of real estate approved.

Arthur Campbell, bankrupt, Tioga county. Order made for sale of certain real estate discharged of liens.

H. C. Bailey, bankrupt, Erie county. Order made for sale of real estate discharged of liens.

H. W. Wall, bankrupt. Luzerne county. Petition of J. C. Mills, creditor, for ascertainment and liquidation of alleged liens. Referred to Register Willard.

Reese, Owens & Co., et al., creditors vs. Owens & Shanton, debtors, Greenoak, Allegheny county. Debtors adjudged bankrupts and matter referred to Register Harper.

ON TEMPERANCE.

Mr. S. C. Jennings of Moon township funishes the following:

Your readers will wish to receive intelligence in regard to the Temperance movement, whether it is agreeable, or otherwise. Having been in Ohio recently, I may say that it progresses more or less throughout that Commonwealth. In some places the novelty of the women's agency has passed away, and not so much is published. In others, it is just beginning. Two weeks since 336 saloons had closed. In Noble county, where, more than a year since, all gave up the sale, but one vender has returned to the business. And, towns of considerable size, such as Steubenville, Ashland and Mansfield have no intoxicating drinks sold in them for ordinary purposes. The leading men of the State are aiding the cause. Governor Allen has showed it favor. In other States, there is a manifest tendency to arrest the progress of selling, and persons engaged should make up their minds to accede to it. Other occupations have been furnished to some retailers.

Governor Washburn recommends the continuance of the prohibitory law in Massachusetts.

Governor Dingley, in his inangural, said, "That wherever in Maine it had been enforced, it had done great good."

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

THE city fathers of Corry, have laid a tax on the saloons sufficient to pay the police expenses of that city.

Jefferson county has two men named Samuel Yoah and George Road. Yoah weighs 335 pounds and Road 328, and they live only two miles apart.

FRANCIS WEIMER, of Somerset, undertook to cut some hay with a cutting box. Not having much hay to cut, he tried his left hand and nearly cut off two of his fingers.

THE soldiers of Greene county propose holding a reunion and celebration in Waynesburg next 4th of July. Soldiers of adjoining counties will be invited to participate. Jovial Col. Joe Cooke has the matter in charge.

AN EASTON, PA., editor growls because the water company of that place "give with every gallon of water from a half dozen to a dozen fish." He wants a dozen fresh oysters with that quantity of water. Some persons can never get enough for their money.

THE oldest place of public worship in Pennsylvania is in Montgomery county, near Manayunk. The old edifice, which still stands in its original simplicity was erected in 1690, as appears from a date on a table, and was founded by the early Friends from Wales.

THE National Grand Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic will meet in Harrisburgh on the 12th of May. The Society of the Army of the Potomac, the Ninth Army Corps, the Society of the Cavalry Corps, and other organizations, will hold their annual reunion at the same time.

A man in Girard township owns a farm on which are eight mineral springs, the waters of which are said to be especially valuable in curing fevers, cancers, and other diseases. He has been offered $35,000 for the land, but insists that a one-third interest is worth $100,000.

JOANNA COOLEY, of North East, loved a certain gay and festive Frenchman of that delightful pastorial village, so well that she "kissed him behind the cellar door," in the absence of her husband; but one of those household nuisances, her little brother, saw the act and heard the report, and told the male member of the Cooley ouschold on his return from his daily labor. The result was, that he proceeded to thrash the frail half of the household, and then shook the dust of North East from his feet. In other words, "he lit out."

OHIO NEWS.

FOXES inhabit the woods near Caledonia.

THE young wheat looks well in Clermont and Madison counties.

SASSAFRAS tea and skimmed milk is the beverage drescribed for topers in the raided towns.

DURING the statistical year of 1873, there were 166 marriages, 338 births, and 141 deaths in Marion county.

IT is asserted that the plan of the present anti-liquor crusade was originated nearly 20 years ago by two quakeresses at Wilmington, O.

THE temperance feeling was so strong in that city in 1845, that the Cincinnati Chronicle refused to quote the price of whisky, or advertise it in any way.

AN Ohio paper says: When intoxicated, a Frenchman wants to dance, a German to sing, an Englishman to eat, a Spaniard to gamble, an Italian to boast, a Russian to be affectionate, an Irishman to fight, an American to make a speech.

A TOLEDO white girl was so crazy for a husband that she married Sam Price, a saddle colored darkey, one of the servants at the Island House. Mary Tibbits is the victim of Sam.'s fascination.

A BENEDICT down in Mt. Vernon, who has been left at home while his wife was on duty with her knitting before a saloon, says he has done more spanking in two weeks than all his life before.

JOHN G. SPENCER, wholesale and retail boot and shoe dealer, of Mansfield, Ohio, eloped recently with Miss Barbara Vanhoff, daughter of Louis Vanhoff, one of the wealthiest citizens. The impression is they have gone East.

WASHINGTON, Guernsey county, claims the origin of the woman's whisky war movement. It was in the year 1855 that the women of that place proceeded against the stores, saloons and bars, wherever the ardent was kept, and indiscriminately emptied the whisky into the gutters.

A SALOON-KEEPER in one of the towns where the woman's whisky war is raging, made a center shot when he replied to a lady who asked him why he kept his windows glazed and a screen in front of the door, that it was to hide the temperance men when they came in for a drink.

THE native and foreign born population of Ohio stands as follows: Native 2,292,755; foreign, 372,493. From this it will be seen that the natives are six to one of the foreign born population. There are, however, 844,885 of the population, one or both of whose parents are foreign born.

THE happiest ex-saloon keeper lives at Dayton, Ohio. Seeing a lot of pretty young praying women coming to bombard his ranche, he yielded gracefully, which so delighted them that, after pouring out his beer and wine, they indulged in a general hugging and kissing bee. The young man received the loving embraces with Christian fortitude, and regrets now that he has not a few more saloons for the girls to visit.

RELIGIOUS RECEPTION.

On Wednes

LEGAL OR NOT.

THE WATER COMMITTEE.

ATTEMPT TO VIOLATE AN ACT OF ASSEMBLY—THE BIDS ON THE BOILERS OPENED, BUT LAID ASIDE—THE SMITH PIPE CONTRACT—A STAR CHAMBER SUGGESTION.

The Water Committee held a meeting on Saturday night, for the purpose, as announced, of opening the bids for boilers and electing a Secretary. Mr. J. B. Chalmers occupied the chair. Mr. Morrison moved that the committee adjourn to the Common Council chamber.

HARD ON THE REPORTERS.

Mr. J. Harvey Jones, who was beaten for re-election to Select Council from the Eighteenth ward, by Mr. Bissell, and who afterwards succeeded Dave Kirk, the unsuccessful antagonist of Councilman McCarthy for the Republican nomination for the mayoralty, arose as soon as the minutes of the last meeting were approved, and advanced to the chair in a self-important manner, holding in his hand a paper, which, it is stated by a member of the committee, was a resolution to exclude reporters. When he had proceeded as far as he saw fit, he said: "Mr. Chairman, before that motion is put, I wish to present this, (the paper in his hand.) I believe I am a member of this committee?"

Mr. McCarthy—I don't know that you are.

Mr. Jones—Wouldn't it be proper for the gentleman who has been elected Mayor of the city to resign from this Committee?

Mr. McCarthy—I don't know that the interests of the city would be subserved by having the would-be Mayor on the committee. Mr. Jones is not a member of this committee. The law says that a majority of the committees must be from Common Council. There are now twelve members of Select and thirteen of Common here. If Mr. Jones is admitted it will be in violation of the law.

HARD ON THE LAWS.

Chairman Chalmers—The chairman of Councils has appointed Mr. Jones a member of this Committee. If the gentleman wishes to oppose the appointment he must do it in Council. Mr. Jones is a member of the Committee.

Mr. McCarthy—This Committee has nothing to do in the premises. The law governs this and it prevents Mr. Jones becoming a member here now.

The motion to adjourn to Common Council was then called for, and being put, was carried, and members and auditors adjourned to that room.

A CHAIRMAN'S JUDGMENT.

Mr. Aull then said—Mr. Chairman, did you decide Mr. Jones a member of this Committee?

The Chair—I did.

Mr. McCarthy—Then I appeal from the decision of the Chair, on the ground that the decision is in violation of the act of Assembly.

The vote was taken on the appeal, the yeas and nays being called, which resulted as follows:

Ayes—Aull, Fox, Goldthorpe, Hunter, Harrison, Laufman, Mitchell, Meyran, Mears, Morrison, Rush, Rayburn and Watson—13.

Nays—McCarthy, Reilly and Wood—3. Not voting—W. C. Brown and Chalmers.

The Committee, therefore, voted to sustain the Chairman.

ADJOURN OR NOT.

After the Committee had moved to Common Council Chamber, Mr. Morrison moved to adjourn.

Mr. McCarthy—I would move a substitute that before adjourning, the bids for boilers be opened first so that there can be no tampering with the bids in the meantime.

Mr. Watson—I object. I think those bids could be held over until another meeting. The Water Commission did so, and they were all right. [Laughter.]

Mr. McCarthy—What this committee does to-night is illegal. You cannot go back of the act of Asssmbly.

Mr. Fulton—I am sorry to say that I differ with the chair. The act of Assembly is such as Mr. McCarthy says, and whatever we do here to-night under the circumstances, will be illegal and void.

Mr. Watson—I move that the bids be handed back to the bidders, for the present, unopened.

Mr. McCarthy—I agree with Mr. Watson's motion, and hope the motion to adjourn will be withdrawn until that is acted upon.

The Chair—I still maintain that this is not the place to decide whether this is a legal committee or not.

The Chair, failing to put the motion to adjourn, Mr. Fulton insisted that a motion to adjourn was always in order. The Chair denied this, but Mr. Fulton finally insisted on his point.

After further complaints on the part of several members against the unfair ruling of the Chair, Mr. Thompson called "question" on the motion to adjourn.

The Chair—I decide it is not in order now.

Mr. McCarthy—I appeal from the decision of the Chair.

The question was then called on the motion to adjourn, and it was lost by a vote of nine to eleven.

The Chair—We will now proceed to regular business.

The reading of the pay roll was then concluded, after which the annual reports of the Superintendent of the Water Works and assessors of water rents were presented, both of which were received and filed.

THE BIDS FOR BOILERS.

The committee then proceeded to open the bids for the boilers for the Water Works. They were read, and announced to be as follows:

Watson & Munroe—C. H. iron, $74,600; U. S. iron, $81,403; steel, $93,991.

Pittsburgh Locomotive and Car Works—$70,875, using in boilers C. H. iron; $78,800 using homogeneous steel.

James Thorn & Co—C. H. iron $53,503 85, or if one mid-drum is used $51,238 67. Lloyd & Black's C. H. iron $55,689 05, or if mud-drums are dispensed with, $53,-200 29. Phillips & Nimick's C. H. iron, $56,126 10, or dispensing with mud drums, $53,696 60. Sligo special S. S. iron; $60,-933 65, or if mud-drums are dispensed with, $58,228 51. Brown's U. S. iron, $63,118 90; steel, $63,643 36, dispensing with mud-drums, $60,743 79.

John [illegible] Engine Manufacturing Co., Mt. Vernon, Ohio—C. H. iron, $71,000; [illegible]brand, $78,000; steel, $81,400.

Jared [illegible] Brush & Co.—C. H. iron, $61,636; [illegible]o special, $64,958; U. S. iron, $68,881; [illegible], $67,332.

Schall, Hoeveller & Co.—Steel, $69,335, C. H. iron, No. 1, $81,795.

James McNeill & Bro.—C. H. iron, No. 1, $54,337 42; Sligo special plate, $57, 417 04; homogeneous steel, $57,187 28. These prices are for hot-riveted boilers, and cold-riveted ones $1,000 less.

D. W. C Carroll—Iron not specified, $61,-636 00; Sligo special, $64,959 08; U. S. iron, $66,872 00; steel, $67,532 00.

Maxwell & Porter—C. H. iron, (No. 1) $71,128 00; best boiler plate, $76,346 00; steel $73,702 00.

[illegible]N. Snyder & Co.—C. H. No. 1 iron (hot rivet), $52,517 00; C. H. No. 1 iron, (cold rivet), $51,753 00; U. S. iron, (hot rivet), $57,088 00; U. S. Iron, (cold rivet), $55,-324 00; steel, (hot rivet), $56,193 00; steel, (cold rivet), $55,427 00.

Brenneman & Ward—C. H. No. 1 iron, (cold rivetted,) $62,796; C. H. No. 1 iron, (hot rivet,) $64,625; U. S. iron, (hot rivet,) $73,075; U. S. iron, (cold rivet,) $71,269; Phillips, Nimick & Co.'s S. S. iron, (hot rivet,) $70,110; Phillips, Nimick & Co.'s S. S. iron, (cold rivet,) $68,202; Conditional iron, (hot rivet,) $65,525. These bids do not include mud pipes.

The Eclipse boiler works sent in a bid for tubular boilers, which was read. The bid proposed the erection of the boilers for the sum of $5,000 each—duplicate batteries to be set up at the same price.

Mr. Mitchell moved that one half of the boilers be constructed of steel and one half of iron—sixteen of each kind.

Mr. Meyran moved that all the boilers, thirty-two in number, be constructed of steel, but afterwards amended his motion to make it optional with the committee to take as many boilers as they please.

The chair decided that they could give half the contracts to one firm and the other half to another if they so desired.

AND THEN THEY DID ADJOURN.

After dilatory discussion, Mr. Thomson moved to postpone the whole matter until next meeting.

Mr. Laufman moved an amendment that next Tuesday evening be appointed as the time for letting the contract.

Mr. Thomson's motion, as amended by Mr. Laufman, was then put and carried by a close vote, so the whole matter was laid over until Tuesday night.

The Committee then adjourned, without taking up the payment to Wm. Smith & Sons, on the pipe contract, or electing a new Secretary.

THE CONSPIRACY CASE.

TESTIMONY ADDUCED IN BEHALF OF ROBERT DICKSON, ONE OF THE DEFENDANTS—ANOTHER ADJOURNMENT.

At three o'clock Friday afternoon Alderman McMasters resumed the hearing in the conspiracy case of the Commonwealth against John Ross, Robert Dickson and Robert J. Grier, the details of which have become so familiar to our readers. Messrs. Ross and Dickson, with their attorneys, Messrs. T. M. Marshall and J. H. Hampton, were present, while District Attorney Bayne appeared for the prosecution. The hearing was for the purpose of examining witnesses for the defense. Mr. Hampton opened by stating that he would offer testimony in behalf of Mr. Dickson.

TESTIMONY OF A BROTHER.

Mr. James Dickson, sworn—Reside in Indianapolis, Indiana; am a brother of the defendant; came here on the 12th of last November, and stopped with my brother Robert; was in the Nation Trust Company building on Monday and Friday morning, November 13th and 14th, with my brother; went into the back room of the bank; the first day Mr. Grier, my brother Robert and myself were the only persons present; on the occasion of my second visit Mr. Grier came into the room; he said the Committee had found a deficiency of $15,000; he said the books were all right and he could fix them all right if he had time; my brother asked him if there was anything wrong with the bank, and he said nothing; with this the tears began to roll down his cheeks; my brother said "that relieves me;" brother pointed to a seal on his chain when he asked him questions; we met Grier again in the passage way as we were going out; brother and I want to tell you another thing; the Directors will want to know where you got these securities; he said the Directors had always done him more than good, and that neither he nor the Directors would know where he got them; his friends had furnished them to him.

Cross-examined—Mr. Grier said to my brother that there was a deficiency of $15,-000; that the Committee had discovered it; was with my brother during the remainder of the time and overheard all the conversation between them; Mr. Grier said it was none of the business of the Directors to know where he got the bonds, and that neither he nor the Directors should know where he got them.

'SQUIRE TAYLOR ON THE STAND.

Alderman James M. Taylor, sworn—Was a Director in the Nation Trust Company; we had a run on our bank in September; was one of the first Directors; Robert Dickson was President; Mr. Dickson was absent when the run commenced; on his return we had several conferences with Grier; we got one or two statements from Grier; unfortunately they were fraudulent; the statement was submitted to the Board of Directors; Grier represented he was in good standing; that we were solvent, but subsequent developements proved this to be untrue; the bank borrowed $150,000; could not say in good securities; the bank did not furnish them; I saw one which purported to be a Thirty-third street bond; that is all I ever saw; know of my own knowledge that Mr. Blair negotiated one loan; I asked Grier at a Board meeting where the bonds came from and he said it was

NONE OF MY BUSINESS.

A friend furnished them; Mr. Dickson was there; a quorum of the Board was present; this was about the time the first loan was made; I interrogated Grier myself in the presence of the Directors, and the answer he made was as I have related above; there was another loan made; the whole thing transpired between the 20th of September and November 17th; think the first loan was secured by Mr. Blair and the second on the individual note of Mr. Dickson; asked the same questions of Grier on the second loan as to where he got the securities; he said they were furnished by a friend and that we were not responsible; the third loan was made in the same way; the Directors knew that $150,000 was being borrowed in the East; this was to enable us to do business; had not the slightest knowledge where Grier was getting the bonds; nothing ever transpired at the Board to indicate where the bonds came from; never heard of our bank being selected as a depository for the city bonds until I read it in the testimony of Mr. Carroll; never saw it on our books or upon the minutes of the Board; never knew of any bonds being deposited in our bank by any city officer; I am clear on that; we required a second statement of Grier; at the time of asking this, Grier said it was not necessary, as it was near the first of January, and it was hardly necessary to make a statement then; Grier's manner caused alarm in the Board from the time the "run" commenced; we discovered after Grier left that he run the bank himself; I had implicit confidence in Grier prior to this; to my knowledge the Board of Directors never had any communication from the Water Committee in reference to bonds; Mr Grier never communicated anything of the kind to me; the Board of Directors authorized Mr. Dickson to sign the notes; I think we gave him a bond to secure him for signing the notes; neither myself or any officer of the bank, to my knowledge, ever went to the Water Commissioners for bonds; Mr. Dickson said something about not knowing if anything was wrong; feel confident that Dickson was there when I asked Grier the question; I saw one Thirty-third street bond, but was entirely ignorant of the water bonds, and don't know that other members of the Board knew anything of them; Mr. Dickson was about the Bank a good deal; he generally sat in the back room; Grier and other officers of the bank were there; I was in nearly every day during Septembe, October and November, 1873; don't know what Mr. Dickson may have known about the affairs of the band and of the water bonds; think Mr. Dickson reported as to the notes; don't remember of but one bond given Dickson as indemnity; don't recollect of others asking Grier about the bonds; don't remember that Mr. Blair required a bond; never saw but one of those singular notes and don't think I ever saw one before.

The note is in substance as follows:

PITTSBURGH, October 24, 1873.

Four months after date we promise to pay to Robert Dickson or order $50,000 for value received; this note to be null and void on the lifting and returning of his note for the same amount given to B. K. Jamison & Co., for which this is given as collateral security.

Witness our hands and seals: James Taylor, Wm. J. Friday, Edwin Miles, James M. Taylor, Jacob Aull, Patrick Kane, Robert Dickson, M. Graves, Chas. H. Armstrong, Wm. Smith, Wm. Brickall, B. Van Buren.

At this point the hearing was adjourned till next Friday morning, at ten o'clock, A. M.

ACCORDING TO CONTRACT.

THE MAYOR ELECT KEEPS HIS WORD.

SUIT TO RESTRAIN THE CITY FROM PAYING WM. SMITH & SON $300,000 ON THE PIPE CONTRACT.

Ex-Mayor and Mayor elect, Wm. C. McCarthy, Esq., filed in the Prothonotary's office, the following bill in equity, drawn by Geo. P. Hamilton, Esq., and sufficiently self-explanatory to preclude comment for the present:

Wm. C. McCarthy vs. the City of Pittsburgh, James Blackmore, Mayor, Robt. M. Snodgrass, Controller, and C. L. Magee, Treasurer of said city, and Geo. B. Chalmers, P. H. Laufman, J. D. Scully and others, Water Committee of said city, of which George B. Chalmers is Chairman, and Wm. Smith, Roland H. Smith and Henry W. Smith. In the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, sitting in equity.

To the Honorable the Judges of said Court:

The said plaintiff brings this, his bill, as well for himself as for such other citizens, residents and taxpayers of said city, who, agreeing to contribute the expenses of this suit, may become parties thereto, and thereupon your orator complains and says:

First—That he is citizen, resident and taxpayer of said city, and is therefore interested in any question which may increase the amount of taxes chargeable upon the inhabitants of said city.

Second—That by an act of assembly of April 6, 1867, and supplements thereto, said city was authorized to construct works for supplying the inhabitants thereof with water.

Third—That the Select and Common Councils of the said city, on the 30th day of October, 1871, enacted an ordinance which provided that the construction of said Water Works shall be in charge of a commission to consist of five citizens and freeholders of said city, to be appointed in the manner, and hold their offices for terms as therein provided.

Fourth—That said Commission was filled by the election of five citizens and freeholders of said city, and members of said Councils, and was duly organized by the election of President, Secretary and other officers, and entered upon the execution of their powers and duties.

Fifth—That said Commission was authorized and empowered by said ordinance (*inter alia*) to prepare detailed plans for the erection and construction of said works, and to do all other things necessary for the completion thereof in accordance with a general plan adopted by the Councils on the 10th day of July, 1871, and to make and enter into contracts for the work and materials therefor.

Sixth—That the said Commissioners on the 3d day of January, 1873, made and entered into a contract in writing, of that date, with the said William Smith, to provide the pipes and special castings required for said works, amounting to about eleven thousand five hundred and seventy-eight tons, at prices ranging from eighty-three to eighty-three and a half dollars per ton, which said contract has been in part fulfilled by the said William Smith, and is now in course of being fulfilled.

Seventh—That your orator is informed and believes that the said William Smith claims and alleges that the city is indebted to him under and by virtue of said contract, in the sum of about three hundred thousand dollars, and that the said sum is about to be paid to him by the said city, or by the said Water Committee, claiming to have the power to do so.

Eighth—Your orator further says that he has been advised and believes that the ordinance creating said commission, and that said contract with William Smith are without warrant or authority of law whatsoever.

Ninth—And your orator further avers and believes that if said money is paid to said William Smith, the same will be lost to said city owing to the pecuniary embarrassments, if not the actual insolvency, of the said William Smith.

Tenth—And your orator further avers that said contract, although made nominally with the said William Smith, he believes and so charges, was, in point of fact, made with the said William, Roland H. and Henry W. Smith. The said Roland H. and Henry being sons of the said William, as partners, trading and doing business as Wm. Smith & Sons, and that the said Roland H. Smith was at the time said contract was made directly interested in the net profits and advantage thereof, or has since become so interested therein, by and with the consent of the said William.

Eleventh—And your orator further avers that the said Roland H. Smith was, at the time said contract was made, a member of the Select Councils of said city, elected from the Sixteenth ward, and was duly qualified and entered upon his duties as a member of said Councils, and has ever since continued to be a member of the same, actively participating in the business of said Councils.

Twelfth—And your orator further avers and believes that said contract, for the reasons set forth in paragraphs ten and eleven of this bill, is in violation of an act of Assembly of this Commonwealth, of the 31st of March, 1860, and is therefore absolutely null and void, and that the said William, Roland H. and Henry W. Smith, or either of them, are not entitled to receive of the said city any part or portion of their alleged earnings under the same.

The plaintiff prays as follows:

1. That said contract of the 3rd of January, 1873, between said city and Wm. Smith and Henry W. Smith, or either of them, for or on account of said contracts; and that the said Robert M. Snodgrass, Controller, and the said James Blackmore Mayor of said city may in like manner be enjoined, the first from approving or allowing any claim or claims of the said Smiths, or either of them, on account of said contract, or from certifying any warrants.

2. And that said Water Committee may, in like manner, be enjoined from making any provision or giving any direction for the payment of the said Smiths, or either of them, of any money for or on account of said contract.

WILLIAM C. MCCARTHY.
GEORGE P. HAMILTON.
Solicitor for plaintiff.

I certify there is no time to print this bill.

GEORGE P. HAMILTON.

City of Pittsburgh, s. s.

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman in and for said city, the said William C. McCarthy, who being duly sworn, says that the facts and matters and things contained in said bill, so far as the same are averred on his own knowledge, are true, and so far as are averred on information and belief, he believes the same to be true.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 4th day of April, A. D 1874.

LOUIS HAGER,
Alderman.

THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

REGULAR MEETING OF THE W. C. T. U.—RESOLUTIONS, SPEECHES, &C. NO FORWARD MOVEMENT YET—A YOUNG LADY GOES FOR A CONGRESSIONAL CANDIDATE—ACTIVE OPERATIONS ON THE SOUTH SIDE.

[From the Daily Post of Saturday.]

The regular semi-weekly session of the Women's Christian Temperance Union met in the First U. P. Church yesterday afternoon. There was a noticeable decrease in the attendance. Mrs. Collins, as usual, occupied the chair.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Reports were received of branch organizations in the M. E. Church, Eighth ward, Allegheny, in the Thirteenth ward, Pittsburgh, and in the Shady Side Presbyterian Church.

Communications were read by the Corresponding Secretary, Miss Haller, from the temperance men of Shady Side, transmitting the copy of a resolution, sympathizing with the women's movement, and from the Ladies' League, of Canfield Ohio, asking the prayers of the Pittsburgh Women's Union for their success, and promising their prayers in return.

REV. NOBLE'S POSITION.

Mr. Noble the addressed the meeting. He said he had received frequent invitations to be present at these meetings before, but he had always had other engagements to prevent it. He was, however, glad to identify himself in the most full and complete way, with the aims, object and methods of this movement in behalf of temperance. For years and years he had been a woman's rights man. [Applause.] He had preached it in the pulpit, had advanced it in lectures, and talked it in private circles, and had stood up wherever he had been for the rights of women. He believed in women praying, he believed in their work, he believed in her standing on her knees side by side with the lowest of our humanity, and by her love and her strength and her moral might lifting them up. This movement, he thought, was such a notice as these men had never received before, that so long as the world stood, and men's hearts are human, these men are to have no peace in their accursed traffic. To deal in intoxicating liquors is a crime and he believed it would ever be so regarded. Opposition to it is continually springing up in some form or another, and this movement is but one phase in the arraying of the intellectual and moral sentiment of the community against the traffic. He believed with patience they would succeed in the end. It would require patience for weeks and years and for a lifetime to wholly suppress the evil of intemperance.

SPIRITUAL AID FROM MEN.

The following resolution from Mrs. M. Gormly was adopted:

Resolved, That the Christian men of these cities and surroundings be requested to meet as often as their time will admit to engage in prayer and supplication, that our hands may be strengthened and our hearts encouraged, and that in God's own time we may achieve a victory.

TEMPERANCE IN THE JAIL.

Mrs. Morgan, Mrs. Torrence, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Gormly and Mrs. Mayor were appointed a committee to visit the jail and Work House, to pray with and counsel the prisoners confined there, and obtain their signatures to the total abstinence pledge.

Rev. Mulligan then addressed the meeting endorsing Rev. Noble's veiws.

MRS. VAN HORN

then volunteered a few remarks in her usual forcible manner. She had heard of her language being styled ungrammatical. It don't need much grammar to talk to a saloon keeper about whisky. She claimed that there was too much talk, and too little work; that but little reliance was to be placed on the men. Who shuts up the money? The men. Who produced the panic? The men. If there is not another woman to go forward, I will. Let us not patronize any one that sells liquor. They have threatened not to buy from me. I'm sure if they don't need my bread any worse than I do their whisky, I don't care. [Applause.]

Mrs. Van Horn concluded by urging a forward movement.

Rev. Dr. Patterson next spoke, and was followed in prayer by Miss Angie Starr.

Mrs. Gibson, of the Twelfth ward, gave a recital of the good results already springing from the women's movement.

A YOUNG MISS GOES FOR COL. BAYNE.

Miss Renwick encouraged the young ladies to use their influence with young men in favor of temperance. She also said. There is one man running for Congress in the 23rd District that it would be a shame to elect, and that man is Col. Tom Bayne. [Sensation and applause.] She suggested that in addition to closing saloons, the Union would appoint a committee to stand at the polls and electioneer for temperance men only. If women hadn't a vote now, and the speaker hoped they would have before very long, they could use their influence with great effect.

Messrs. Morgan didn't think there were so many strong women. She then detailed the prayer movement yesterday morning against the South Side saloons.

Mrs. Youngson selected an incident that occurred yesterday. A wretched, shabbily dressed woman with a babe in her arms, came to her and asked for bread, which was furnished. The woman then told a piteous tale of destitution.

Miss Haller wouldn't give threepence for speeches. Work was what was wanted. She hoped the girls would come to the rescue.

THE MEN IN PRAYER.

Mrs. W. W. Thomas, offered a resolution which was adopted, inviting the men to hold a Monday prayer meeting at the Y. M. C. A. rooms.

Invitations were accepted to hold the next business meeting on Tuesday afternoon, 7th inst., at Rev. Gillespie's church, East Liberty, and to attend in a body a mass meeting on next Tuesday evening at the Bingham street M. E. Church, South Side.

A motion was carried to allow gentlemen to be present at all the meetings, and another calling a meeting of the young ladies at the Alliance rooms on Tuesday evening next.

Adjourned.

ON THE SOUTH SIDE.

Yesterday Alderman Patterson postponed the hearing in the case of Blossy Rohe against Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Humphries and other ladies engaged in the temperance crusade for alleged obstruction of plaintiff's business, till this morning, on account of the absence of counsel. After the adjournment of the case, the ladies, some two hundred in number, asked permission of the magistrate to pray in his office. The request was politely declined, whereupon the ladies adjourned to an open lot on Twentieth and Sarah streets, where temperance addresses were delivered by Mrs. Humphries and others. After a few prayers the ladies directed their steps toward O'Brien's saloon, on Sarah street. They were courteously received by the proprietor, who proceeded to enter into a discussion with the ladies on the merits of the temperance question from a Scriptural and metaphysical standpoint. After exchanging observations with O'Brien and thanking himself and family, the ladies retired promising to call again.

SUDDEN DEATHS.

RICHARD MABREY.

On Saturday evening Mr. Richard Mabrey, who lived on Locust street, near the head of Magee street, came home from his work as usual, and after hanging up his coat, ate his supper, no one noticing anything unusual about him. About seven o'clock he dropped upon the floor, and before a physician could be brought, was dead. Deceased had been drinking to excess for some time and Dr. Daly stated at the inquest that death was the result of congestive apoplexy, caused by the excessive use of stimulents. The jury rendered a verdict accordingly. Deceased was forty-six years of age and leaves a wife and four children.

MR. WILLIAM FAIR,

who lived at 161 Irwin avenue, Allegheny, was found dead in his bed at seven o'clock yesterday morning. Deceased had gone to bed apparently in his usual health having been at work the previous day. The coroner held an inquest and a verdict of death from heart disease was rendered by the jury. Mr. Fair was fifty years of age and leaves a wife and eight children, all grown up and married except one.

THE COURTS.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Criminal Court—Judge Collier.

After the adjournment on Wednesday evening Court again met and received the verdict of the jury in the case of Mrs. Catharine Schuettler, indicted for the murder of old Mrs. Brauenlein, a verdict of acquittal was rendered.

Yesterday the case of John Schuettler was tried and submitted to the jury.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett.

In the case of Christian Peifer vs. J. A. Carline, an action for bricks sold, the jury found a verdict for plaintiff for $154 33.

The jury is out in the case of A. & D. H. Chambers vs. John M. Phillips, an action for damages for the loss of a flat by the alleged neglect of defendants.

In the case of Elizabeth W. Holtzhouse vs. John A. Wilson, administrator of Samuel McClean, Jr., deceased, who was partner with his son under the name of S. McClean & Son, an action to recover for money deposited with the firm. The jury found for plaintiff for $843 60.

The case of John Cunningham vs John Taylor, is on trial. This is an action to recover for personal injuries alleged to have been received by plaintiff at the hands of defendant.

In District Court the trial list still holds the boards.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS—JOHN SCHUETTLER SENT ON HIS WAY REJOICING.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

This Court met at the usual hour to receive the verdict of the jury in the case of John Schuettler, indicted for the murder of Mrs. Brauenlein. The jury came in promptly at nine o'clock with a verdict of acquittal. John was then summoned before the Court and discharged by proclamation. He left the Court with an elastic tread, and it is quiet probable felt better than at any previous moment in the last five months.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett.

In the case of Dr. F. H. Butterfield vs. The Anderson Sash Balance Manufacturing Company, an action to recover for medical services rendered, a verdict for plaintiff for $91, the full amount of the claim was returned. An employee was injured by the works of the defendant and attended to by Dr. Butterfield without having been engaged by the firm, as alleged by defendants.

The case of Francis A. O'Hara, for use, vs. John Kaiser, an action on a bond, was concluded, a verdict being rendered for plaintiff for $2,566 65.

Plaintiffs filed reasons on a motion for a new trial, in the case of D. & A. Chambers vs. John M. Phillips.

Wm. Bunton was discharged from jail under the insolvent law.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS—JUDGMENT DAY IN THE CRIMINAL COURT—JOHNNY ROBINSON RETIRED FOR THREE YEARS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

William John Robinson, who plead guilty to an indictment charging him with felonious assault and battery on Alderman McMasters, was adjudged worthy of a fine of six cents, costs of prosecution, and three years' confinement in the penitentiary.

John Noland, charged by Robert Rey with larceny, was sentenced to the same institution two years.

Michael Halloran, alias Hamey, convicted of bigamy, Hannah Flynn prosecutrix, was also sentenced to the same place for two years.

Mary J. Douglass, convicted of receiving stolen goods, was sentenced eighteen months to the Workhouse.

Michael Bradford, charged by P. McCartan with larceny, got one year to the same institution.

James Graham, charged with aggravated assault and battery on George Dougan, and who plead guilty to simple assault and battery, was let off with a fine of six cents and costs.

James N. Mackey, charged by Erasmus Nichols with keeping a bawdy house, was fined $200 and sentenced one year to the Workhouse.

Court of Common Pleas.—Judge Sterrett and Stowe.

On petition of George A. Berry, assignee of the Security Trust Company, he was authorized to sell certain securities to the best advantage.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Arnsthal & Son to George Wilson, an inventory was filed and bond of assignee fixed at $20,000.

In re estate of Wm. Clinton, decree of sale was filed.

John H. Bailey, Esq., Receiver of the Nation Trust Company, reported the sale of the new bank building and received an order from Court for the transmission of the same.

Ophelia Buchanan filed a libel in divorce against her husband, Chas. A. Buchanan, on the ground of desertion, and the Court awarded a subpœna returnable on the first Monday in June.

In the divorce case of Anna M. Baldwin, vs. Chas. J. Baldwin, the libellant was allowed to amend her libel.

In the matter of the Commonwealth ex relatione Isaac G. Stewart vs. Samuel Stewart, petition de lunatico inquirendo, on motion of W. K. Jennings, attorney for James G. Milligan, guardian of Samuel Stewart, one of the minor children of Isaac Stewart, a rule was granied on C. P. Whiston, committee of the person and estate of the lunatic, to show cause why he should not file "an inventory of the personal estate," and "a statement of the real estate," and "an account of the management of the property committee to him, including the particulars of his receipts and expenditures" in accordance with the act of Assembly in such cases made and provided. The rule was made returnable on the 10th inst. at 10 o'clock A. M.

District Court—Judges Ewing, Kirkpatrick and White.

In the equity case of William Carr vs. Lawrence Sproul and Kinder Blair, concerning the possession of Mr. Blair's late confectionery establishment, 62 Fifth avenue, the Court made the following order, continuing the injunction issued, the defendant's counsel having made a motion to dissolve it:

Motion to dissolve the preliminary injunction referred. The injunction heretofore granted is continued until the further order of the Court, the complainant to file within three days his bond in $5,000 with security, to be approved by the Court, conditioned for the indemnification of defendants in this injunction.

THERE IS GOOD AUTHORITY

For stating that in this country there is one adult out of every six dies of Consumption; indeed, so prevalent and fatal has this disease become, that it is dreaded as the great scourge of the human race. Yet, in the formative stages, all Pulmonary Complaints may be readily controlled by resorting promptly to the Expectorant of Dr. Jayne, which soothes and strengthens the bronchial tubes, allays inflammation and cleanses them and the lungs of all impurities. It is a certain remedy for Coughs and Colds, which, when left to themselves, frequently bring on Pulmonary Complaints; and it cures Bronchitis effectually if taken in time, and the directions strictly followed. It has maintained its reputation as a curative for a quarter of a century, and if those who are threatened with Lung Diseases, or any of the symptoms of the Bronchitis or Asthma will at once give this standard remedy a trial, they will never regret it. Sold everywhere. WSN

PATENTS FOR PITTSBURGH.

The following patents were issued to citizens of Pittsburgh during the week ending April 2, 1874:

One Crusher—Abraham Alexander, Pittsburgh, assignee to Farrelly Alden, same place. Application filed March 2, 1874.

Iron Vault and Cell—William B. Scaife, Pittsburgh, Application filed September 3, 1873.

Coating Iron and Steel—Enoch Wood, Pittsburgh, assignor of one-half of his right to Josiah H. Legge, same place. Application filed December 3, 1873.

Car Spring—Walter P. Hansell, Pittsburgh. Application filed February 24, 1874.

TREATING THE WRONG DISEASE.

Many times Women call upon their family physicians, one with dyspepsia, another with palpitation, another with trouble of the breast, another with pain here and there, and in this way they all present alike to themselves and their easy-going and indifferent doctors, separate and distinct diseases, for which he prescribes his pills and potions, assuming them to be such, when, in reality, they are all symptoms caused by some uterine disorder; and while they are thus only able perhaps to palliate for a time, they are ignorant of the cause, and encourage their practice until large bills are made, when the suffering patients are no better in the end, but probably worse for the delay, treatment, and other complications made, and which a proper medicine directed to the cause would have entirely removed, thereby instituting health and comfort instead of prolonged misery.

From Miss LORINDA E. ST. CLAIR, Shade, Athens Co., O., Oct. 14th, 1872:

"Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.—Your Favorite Prescription is working almost like a miracle on me. I am better already than I have been for over two years."

From ELLA A. SCHAFER, Zanesville, Ind., Aug. 3, 1872:

"Dr. Pierce—I received the medicine you sent me and began using it immediately. As a result of the treatment I feel better than I have for three years."

From Mrs. JOHN K. HAMILIN, Odell, Ills., March 19, 1872:

"Dr. Pierce—The Favorite Prescription has done me good, which I am very thankful for " ap4-seod.

ABOUT FEES.

The Reformers at Harrisburg have reported a bill to the Legislature which proposes to do away with all manner of perquisites and substitute the following fees:

	Present Salary.	Proposed Salary.
District Attorney	$4,000	$6,000
Ass't District Attorney	1,500	2,000
Sheriff	6,000	9,000
Coroner	2,000	3,000
Prothonotary	6,000	6,000
Clerk of Court	3,000	5,000
Register of Wills	2,500	5,000
Recorder	4,000	5,000
Controller	3,000	3,000
Treasurer	4,500	4,000
Surveyor and Engineer	2,500	
Surveyor		2,000
Engineer		3,000
Commissioners	2,000	2,000
Soliciter	800	2,000
Jailor	1,500	2,000
	$43,300	$59,800

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. SWAYNE'S SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY.

Dr. Swayne's Syrup of Wild Cherry,
Dr. Swayne's Syrup of Wild Cherry,
Dr. Swayne's Syrup of Wild Cherry.
The oldest and best Medicine now in use,
The oldest and best Medicine now in use,
The oldest and best Medicine now in use.

It was the most popular medicine in use 40 years ago, It was the most popular medicine in use 40 years ago, It was the most popular medicine in use 40 years ago.

And to-day stands higher than all other remedies
And to-day stands higher than all other remedies
And to-day stands higher than all other remedies

For consumption & all diseases of the throat & lungs. For consumption & all diseases of the throat & lungs. For consumption & all diseases of the throat & lungs.

No family should be without a bottle of this Syrup, whose virtues have been proved by 40 years' constant use.

No family should be without a good reliable cough medicine. Then give Dr. Swayne's Syrup of Wild Cherry a trial, and be convinced that it has no superior.

JOSEPH FLEMING, DRUGGIST,
JOSEPH FLEMING, DRUGGIST,
JOSEPH FLEMING, DRUGGIST,

No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.
No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.
No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.

Is the Wholesale and Retail Agent for this really valuable medicine.

Sold at very lowest prices.

Remember, JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist.

DR. BROWN, NO. 82 SECOND AVENUE, between WOOD AND MARKET STREETS, PITTSBURGH, Pa., continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 20 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low, and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility, and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

PRIVATE DISEASES—OFFICE 104 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, seminal weakness, impotency, and all other diseases of the genital organs, and their prevention. A cure warranted or money refunded. Has Diploma in office, and is a regular physician of 20 years' standing in this city, having cured over 10,000 cases.

Circulars free. Address Dr. W., 104 PENN Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

OFFICE HOURS—9 a. m. to 7 p. m, Sundays excepted.

AVOID QUACKS.—A VICTIM of early indiscretion, causing nervousness, bility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, 78 Nassau street, New York. se27-1y W

DR. A. SLEE, SR., LATE PRINPAL Pittsburgh Medical Institute—longer known throughout the press of this country and having the largest special practice of any physician in the United States—cures Nervous Debility permanently. No fee till cured. Medicine sent any where by express. Send two stamps for Circular Consultation free at office, 20 Prospect street Cleveland, Ohio.

MEDICAL.

DR. WHITTIER

206 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa., continues to treat with his usual great success all Private, Nervous and Urinary Diseases, Spermatorrhœa or seminal weakness resulting from SELF-ABUSE or other causes, producing NERVOUS DEBILITY, NIGHT EMISSIONS, DESPONDENCY, DIZZINESS, DIMNESS OF SIGHT, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, WEAKNESS OF MIND AND BODY; also, Impotency, LOSS OF SEXUAL POWER, STERILITY, &c., unfitting the victim for business or marriage, and rendering life miserable, are perfectly cured, in shortest time, insuring permanent relief.

Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Orchitis, all urinary diseases, and Syphilis, (all forms) consisting of SKIN ERUPTIONS, ULCERS IN THE MOUTH, THROAT OR ON OTHER PARTS OF THE BODY, are thoroughly cured and BLOOD-POISON perfectly eradic

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, April 2, 1874.

THE SENATE.

The House having returned the Senate bill in relation to the Louisville and Portland Canal with an amendment, Mr. Thurman moved that the Senate non-concur in the amendment and ask for a conference committee.

Mr. SARGENT objected to a bill of such importance being entrusted to a conference committee, and said the amendment should be considered by the Senate.

The bill was laid over.

THE POLARIS SURVIVORS.

Mr. CRAGIN presented a memorial from the survivors of the Polaris expedition, setting forth the privations which they had suffered on an ice floe during a period of one hundred and ninety-six days, and that they are still suffering physically and pecuniarily; that they were promised a handsome reward by Captain Hall when they shipped, and that the German government gave the members of the expedition $1,000 each. They asked such relief as may be proper in the premises, and that the Esquimaux Hannah and Joe be included in any measure for relief. Referred.

Mr. SHERMAN presented the petition of Mrs. Marcy Hall, widow of Captain Hall, of the late Arctic expedition, for a pension. Referred.

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH BILL.

Mr. RAMSEY, from the Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads, reported a bill to provide for the transmission of correspondence by the telegraph. The bill is the Hubbard Postal Telegraph Minor bill, unchanged, except in matters of detail. It proposes to incorporate Messrs. Gardiner C. Hubbard and his associates, as a Postal Telegraph Company, on condition that it shall contract with the Postmaster-General for the transmission of correspondence by telegraph, at rates and in accordance with provisions elaborately prescribed in the bill heretofore published, in all essential features. Placed on the calendar.

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

The morning hour having expired, the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to provide for the redemption and reissue of United States notes and for free banking.

Mr. MERRIMON offered, as a substitute on the third section of the bill as reported by the committee providing that $46,000,000 in notes for circulation in addition to such circulation now allowed by law shall be issued to the national bank association now organized, and which may be organized hereafter, and such increased circulation shall be distributed among the several States as provided in section one of the act of July 12, 1870. Adopted by a vote of 33 to 19 as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Allison, Bogy, Boreman, Carpenter, Clayton, Conover, Davis, Ferry, (Mich.) Goldthwaite, Gordon, Harvey, Hitchcock, Ingalls, Johnston, Lewis, Logan, McCreery, Merrimon, Mitchell, Morton, Norwood, Oglesby, Patterson, Rease, Pratt, Ramsey, Robertson, Sherman, Spencer, Thurman, Tipton, West and Windom—33.

Nays—Messrs. Anthony, Boutwell, Chandler, Conkling, Cooper, Cragin, Ferry (Conn.,) Frelinghuysen, Hamilton (Tex.,) Hamlin, Jones, Kelly, Morrill (Vt.,) Sargent, Saulsbury, Stewart and Stockton.—19.

MORE AMENDMENTT.

Mr. THURMAN offered as an additional section that from and after June 30th, 1874, one-twentieth of customs due shall be paid in United States legal tender notes; after June 30th, 1875, one-tenth, and after June 30th, 1876, one-fifth of customs due shall be so paid.

Mr. WRIGHT offered as an amendment to the section of Thurman, the following: Whenever the same can be done without violating the pledge made by the act of February 25th, 1862, for the payment of interest on the public debt and providing a sinking fund.

Mr. THURMAN accepted the amendment.

Mr. SCOTT said the amendment, if adopted, would undoubtedly cause the defeat of the bill in the House of Representatives. The provision was one affecting revenue, and therefore could not be originated in the Senate. The Senate some time ago passed a bill to repeal the income tax. That bill did not propose to raise revenue, but took revenue out of the Treasury and the House on the ground that it was a bill pertaining to revenue refused to consider it.

The amendment was rejected—yeas, 19; nays, 27.

Mr. ANTHONY said to-morrow being Good Friday, a day observed by the whole Christian world, he thought the Senate should not meet. It had been customary during a long session to adjourn over that day, and he therefore moved to lay the pending bill aside, in order that he might make a motion to adjourn over.

Upon this motion the yeas and nays were called, and the motion was agreed to—yeas, 22; nays, 21.

The bill was laid aside, and Mr. Anthony moved that when the Senate adjourn today, it be to meet on Monday next.

Pending discussion on the motion, Mr. Ferry (Mich.) moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Mr. ANTHONY gave notice that to-morrow he would move that the Senate adjourn.

Mr. WINDOM introduced a bill to enable the Menonites from Russia to effect a permanent settlement on the public land of the United States. Referred.

The Senate then adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

The House resumed the consideration of the currency bill.

Mr. NILES argued against the bill as having a tendency to disregard the pledges of the government.

Mr. HARRIS (Va.) made a speech upon the finances and predicted that Congress would do nothing equal to the emergency, but would talk and resolve and resolve and talk until the end of the session, without passing any law that would give a substantial and bona fide relief. Some palliative might be offered to an outraged people, but nothing more.

Mr. WILSON (Ind.) gave notice of a substitute which he proposed to offer for the pending bill. In part it was substantially the same, but in some respects it was different. A feature common to both was free banking, which he thought would remedy a leading defect in the currency system—the limitation of currency by law. He laid down as an unanswerable proposition that the amount of currency should be governed not by law but by the demands of business. He warned New England that the South and West could control the government if they choose, but if they did, it would be on the principle of justice to all, and equal rights and privileges to all. He feared however, that that would not the spirit of the East.

INTERESTING COLLOQUY.

Mr. DAWES did not understand on what ground Wilson arraigned New England for any vote of her representatives against free banking. It did not occur to him that they had given a single vote against free banking so far as he understood the tone of public feeling in New England. All that New England desired was that free banking should be hedged in with safeguards so that the country should not have a repetition of "wildcat currency."

Mr. G. F. HOAR said there had never been nea period since the organization of the government when the people of New England did not hold to policies to which the people of the rest of the country did not subsequently adhere, and he was sorry to hear that his colleague (Dawes) apoligized for or flinched from any altitude which New England took on this floor. (Noise and confusion.)

Mr. DAWES, with some manifestation of feeling, said—I do not know what occasion my colleague has to say that I was apologizing for the attitude of New England. I was giving my idea of the sentiment of the people of New England on the question of free banking. If I have done it in a manner that looks like apologizing, I do not understand the nature of a fair and candid statement before the House of what I believe to be the tone of public sentiment in New England. I am not here watching any of my colleagues to see whether I can find occasion to set myself above them as standing up for the rights of New England better than they. [Laughter and encouraging remarks.]

Mr. WILSON—It is very evident that these gentlemen cannot harmoniously settle the attitude of New England for themselves and I certainly do not propose to settle it for them.

SENSATION.

Mr. HAWLEY (Conn.) (amid great noise and confusion)—As representing one little section of New England I can tell you what my position is. I do not care how much money there is in the country; the more the better, if it is good money. I do not care how much there is in the country, the more the better. It is, capital that they want in Indiana more than money and it is because we have been in Connecticut two hundred years and have saved every dollar we have earned and have put it in savings banks that we happen to have money. Let the gentleman report a bill that will withdraw legal tenders and establish free banking, and I will vote for it; only for heaven's sake do not disgust the people any more with "wild bank currency." If you cannot find relief in any other way provide for more free banking. I speak for Connecticut.

BUTLER TO THE RESCUE.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.)—I think I should be allowed to say a word here. [Laughter.] I have the advantage of neither having to apologise for New England, or for any vote I have ever given. While representing her on this floor, I have given votes for the country, thank God, and I thought I was doing my duty to New England when I never arrayed her other interests against the interests of the whole country. I am not willing to flood the country with this irredeemable paper money issued by corporations in order that they may make money out of it, and withdraw the money of the people, the greenback currency, which is the only basis on which all bank paper is sustained. The gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. Hawley) is quite willing to have free banking if he can have more bank paper in New England than elsewhere, out of which bankers can make profits and have all the chances of grinding the poor man. He is willing to have that very sort of irredeemable paper which these bankers can issue without price and without tax in order that they may supply it to other people and take toll on it as it goes along. That is the kind of irredeemable money that he is for. That kind I am against. Let us take the faith of the nation, all property of the nation and wealth of the nation, all the power of the nation, all that there is in the country to save the greenbacks and put it all behind the greenbacks as a pledge for their redemption. That is my policy. I am done. [Laughter and confusion.]

Mr. WILSON resumed his remarks and contended that currency shall be so adjusted as that every section of the country should have equal facilities for the transaction of business, and he believed that that result would be accomplished by free banking, but if he could not get free banking, then he should vote for the next best proposition, and that was to take from the States that had an excessive circulation, and distribute that excess among the States that had not their fair share.

Mr. KELLY gave notice that at the close of the debate he would offer his 3-65 bill as a substitute for the bill of the Committee.

The House then took a recess till half-past seven o'clock in the evening, the session to be for the discussion of the currency bill.

WASHINGTON, April 3, 1874.

THE SENATE.

After the reading of the journal, Mr. Anthony said he had taken the pains to look up precedents as to the Senate's adjournment on Good Friday, and had found since the war the practice had been to adjourn, except in 1868, when the impeachment trial was in progress. Prior to the war the Senate always adjourned over that day. He moved the Senate now adjourn till Monday.

Mr. MORTON inquired if that motion was in order, and the Chair ruled that it was not during the morning except by unanimous consent.

Mr. ANTHONY said he had no conscientious scruples against sitting on Good Friday, but there were members who had, and to whom it was painful to be here to-day.

Mr. SHERMAN suggested that the business of the morning be transacted and the motion to adjourn would then be in order. Agreed to.

Mr. WADLEIGH, from the Committee on Military Affairs reported favorably on the Senate bill to set apart a certain portion of the island of Mackinac as a national park. Placed on the calender.

Mr. SPENCER, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported favorably on the House bill to pay the school teachers in the District. Placed on the calendar.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of bills on the calendar till the expiration of the morning hour when the motion of Mr. Anthony to adjourn till Monday being in order it was rejected—yeas, 28; nays, 30.

Mr. CHANDLER moved to refer the Canal bill to the Committee on Commerce.

Messrs. Sherman, Thurman and Morton advocated the reference of the bill to the conference committee, on the ground that it should be disposed of immediately, that the Government might take possession of the canal, in pursuance of the original contract, and reduce tolls thereon, thus relieving the commerce of the West from the excessive tolls now charged by the trustees.

Messrs. Conkling and Hamlin doubted the propriety of the Government paying any money upon the bonds of the canal until the State of Kentucky shall cede to the United States jurisdiction over it, and advocated the reference of the bill to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. CONKLING presented a petition of the citizens of Oneida county, New York, asking for a duty of fifteen cents per pound on hops imported from foreign countries.

Pending the discussion on the Louisville and Portland Canal bill, the Senate adjourned until Monday.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. SAWYER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to legalize pontoon bridges across the Mississippi at Prairie DuChien. Passed.

The bill for the appointment of an agent to obtain information in regard to the fur and seal trade of Alaska came up as unfinished business.

Mr. COBURN offered an amendment for the detail of a naval officer in connection with the civil agent, to report on all subjects referred to, and whether contracts as to seal fisheries have been complied with and can be safely extended. Agreed to.

The bill was then passed.

Among the bills passed was one reported by Mr. Banning of Ohio, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, requesting the President to use his good offices with the English government for the discharge from prison of Edward O'Meagher Conden of Cincinnati, convicted on a charge of murder in Machester, England. There were altogether nearly seventy bills passed, nearly all of them pension bills.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Mr. MILLIKEN asked leave to offer resolutions instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to proceed with the investigation of charges made at the last Congress as to corrupt practices in connection with increased subsidies to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

Mr. DAWES, Chairman of that Committee, said that the investigation was placed by the Committee of last Congress in the hands of those members of the Committee who had moved an investigation; that the sub-Committee reported that it did not desire to proceed any further, and testimony taken by it was reported back to the House under seal, and had been recommitted at this session. The Committee was disposed, with pressing business before it, to open that testimony, and if the matter appeared to require further investigation to proceed with it.

Mr. BUTLER objected to the resolution unless it was simply referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. MILLIKEN consented and it was so referred.

Mr. SPEER offered a resolution directing the Committee on Invalid Pensions to inquire whether the system adopted by the managers of the national military asylums of deducting fines and forfeitures for breaches of discipline is in accordance with the spirit and meaning of the pension laws. Adopted.

Among the reports made was one very important from the Committee on War Claims in case of J. & T. Greene of Jackson, Mississippi. The claim was for nearly $1,000,000 for value of cotton and woolen mills destroyed during the war of the rebellion, by order of General Grant, and for cotton, bonds and Confederate money taken from the bank at Jackson.

Mr. LAWRENCE, chairman of the Committee reported adversely to the claim on the ground that property was destroyed as being an element of strength to the rebellion, and that consequently the Government is not bound to compensate the owners. The bill was laid on the table.

The House then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, April 4, 1874.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. NEGLEY, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill amendatory of the act of February 18, 1793, in regard to the enrollment of coasting and fishing vessels. It provides that that act shall not be so construed as to apply to canal boats and boats employed on internal waters or canals of any State, and that all such boats except only such as are provided with sails or propelling machinery adapted to lake and coastwise navigation, and, excepting such as are employed in trade with Canada, shall be exempt from the provisions of that act and from the payment of all customs and other taxes under any act of Congress. Passed.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) asked leave to report from the Judiciary Committee a bill to prevent mal-administration in the civil service of the United States by officers against whom an impeachment has been presented. The bill provides that whoever, being civil officers of the United States, except the President or Vice President, shall be impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors by the House of Representatives and shall be suspended until he shall be discharged from such impeachment by the Senate, or the withdrawal of the impeachment.

The second section provides that the duties, jurisdiction and powers of every suspended officer during the term of such suspension shall be exercised by any other officers authorized by law to exercise the functions of the office in case of resignation or inability of such civil officer, or in case no provision is made by law, it authorizes the President to appoint an officer to perform the duties of such suspended officer, and to receive the salary and emoluments belonging to the officer.

Mr. G. F. HOAR asked whether the bill included judges of the Supreme Court.

Mr. BUTLER replied that it did, and was reported in view of certain judges. The Judiciary Committee had now before it charges against three judges. He had in his mind one judge, alluding to Judge Durrell, against whom it was alleged that as soon as he could hold court long enough to clear up his business for his friends, he would resign. It was a great scandal that an impeached officer should continue to exercise the functions of the office.

Mr. MOREY objected to the bill being reported.

Mr. BUTLER—That will not save Durrell.

Objection being made the bill was not reported.

On motion of Mr. WILSON (Ind.) it was ordered that a Speaker's warrant be issued for an attachment for G. H. Patuck, of Montgomery, Alabama, and that he be brought before the House for contempt for refusing to appear before the Judiciary Committee and testify in the matter of the impeachment of Judge Busted.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on private calendar bills, Mr. McNulta in the chair.

The Committee rose at three o'clock and reported forty private bills, more than half of which were pension bills, which were thereupon passed by the House. None of them were of any public interest.

The House then resumed the consideration of the Currency bill and was addressed by Mr. Kelly in opposition thereto, and in favor of the 3 65-100 bonds bill, introduced by him. He regarded the pending bill as fraught with great danger to the country.

Mr. Kelly's positions were criticised by Messrs. Burchard and Merriam.

The House then adjourned.

POLITICAL.

A Whisky Ticket in the Field at Dayton.

DAYTON, O., April 4.—Political feeling is intense. Both parties are vigorously at work. The whole mass of liquor dealers, some hundreds in number, with a superabundance of money, are working with tremendous energy and are sanguine of electing the whisky ticket. Republicans reinforced by many of the best Democrats are hopeful but not sanguine. For three years past the city has given a Democratic majority, and as the liquor men consider their bar-rooms in danger, they are not neglecting any points. There are now more drunken men in town than were ever before seen. Free whisky flows. The Republicans do not pretend to work in the saloons as every one of them is on the Democratic side. The best impression of Democrats is that they will carry the city by several hundred, some say over five hundred, but there will be much quiet Democratic voting against the whisky ticket.

A JUDICIOUS LICENSE SYSTEM GRANTED.

CLEVELAND, O., April 4.—The following is among the resolutions adopted by the Democratic city convention to-day:

Resolved, that, as a means of settling the question of the sale of liquor, ale, beer and wine, we are in favor of a judicious constitutional provision for its regulation, and to secure such end, our members to the Constitutional Convention are hereby respectfully requested to vote to submit a proposition for a prudent and stringent license system.

At noon on Sunday, the tug Laurel, with two barges of coal, got caught near Louisville in the wind. The barge struck Weitzel's dam, and sunk. The tug was grounded and badly crippled. The coal belonged to W. N. Brown of this city, and will be saved if the river does not rise suddenly.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The Senate Committee on Public Lands to-day heard a delegation of three Mennonites from Pennsylvania and two from Russia, asking legislation to enable preparations to be made for the settlement, in this country, of some 40,000 Mennonites, now living in Russia, who are obliged to emigrate from that country prior to the year 1881, or else perform military service, which the tenets of their religion forbid. The Committee authorized Senator Windom to prepare and report to the Senate a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to withdraw from public sale such large tracts of land as they desire to occupy within the next two years either by homestead or pre-emption entry.

THE ST. CROIX RAILROAD.

The Committee also heard a delegation from Wisconsin, advocating the extension of the St. Croix Railroad land grant, which has lapsed in consequence of non-compliance with the conditions relating to the time of construction.

THE GENEVA AWARD.

The House Judiciary Committee, this morning, postponed the further consideration of the various propositions for the distribution of the Geneva award until Monday, the 13th instant, when it is their intention to take final action in the matter.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The House Committee on Appropriations were again occupied in the preparation of a deficiency bill. It considered without action the request of the Commissioner of Internal revenue to be authorized to transfer certain balances of appropriations in order to be able to adjust the accounts of the bureau, and also discussed the propriety of recommending a deficiency appropriation of $18,000, to make good the loss sustained by the trustees of the Reform School of the District of Columbia, by the failure of Jay Cooke & Co. Objection is made to this provision, as last year's appropriation for this institution should have been drawn from the United States treasury only as actually needed, and should not have been drawn out for deposit elsewhere.

RAILWAY SCHEME.

Congressman Nesmith, of Oregon, made an argument this morning before the House Committee on Railways and Canals, upon a bill introduced by him to aid in the construction of the Portland, Dallas and Salt Lake Railroad. The committee agreed to report favorably. The bill provides that the Government shall guarantee interest on the bonds of the company to the amount of $10,000 per mile, in return for which the company is to transport all United States mails, army supplies, &c., free of charge forever.

THE DISTRICT INVESTIGATION.

At the morning session of the District Investigation, Col. Wright Rives testified in relation to the improvement of the Rhodensburg road, and expressed the opinion that portions of the work were defective, though the charge for work was excessive. The original estimate of its cost, submitted to the Legislature was $23,000. The actual cost was $52,000. The road was actually impassable at times, and the witness had petitioned the board to have it put in order. There was heavy grading and filling done, and they paid too much for earth excavation. They paid sixty cents a yard for grading and hauling. The witness also spoke of the cost of improvements, of assessments at the intersection of Third and E streets near the City Hall, and stated that too much had been charged to E street. The board had charged for more curb wood pavement and side walk on E street than the street would measure, taking the line from New Jersey avenue to Fourth street west. Col. Rives stated that he had measured Louisiana avenue from 9th to 10th streets west, and that the board had charged the United States government for 4,000 yards more grading than they should have charged. Gov. Shepherd stated that, with reference to Louisiana avenue referred to by Col. Rives that the charge contained an amount of grading done by the old corporation which they had never been previously paid for, and which was provided for in the appropriation made to reimburse the board for what they had done.

Archibald White, a resident in the county on the Seventh Street Road, stated that material was put into the improvement on that road which had been condemned as unfit. They charged the witness for one hundred feet front more than his property measures on the Seventh Street Road. The road was better for width twenty-four feet before it was improved than it is now.

Z. Richards, late Auditor of the District Government, testified that it was his official duty to act on all accounts presented against the District Government. He did so, and about a year ago received a statement and a batch of bills from the Board of public works for work alleged to have been done by the board in carrying out the old corporation laws. The claims were not as reported to the witness. Many of them were for work when the original contracts were annulled or changed. The auditing commission had, as the witness supposed, acted previously on all such claims, and had these claims under consideration several weeks. He did not think that the class of bills should be paid out of the sinking fund in view of the fact that they had never been authorized by the old corporation. At last, the witness approved the bills to the extent of $370,000, some $94,000 less than the amount presented.

THE SANBORN CONATRCT.

The Committee on Ways and Means had another hearing this morning in the Sanborn contract matter, and examined under oath Acting Collector James M. King, of Indianapolis. He testified that Greene, one of the Sanborn agents, had called at his office last January and introduced himself as the special agent of the Treasury department, showing a letter of credentials to Mr. Hogate, the Collector, which letter, however, witness had not read. Mr. Greene stated or conveyed the idea that he had been sent by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to collect back tax on dividends from the Indianapolis and Lake Shore Railroad Company, and he went to the company's office the next day and collected the tax. There had been no question of the liability of the company to tax, and its Secretary had called several times at the Collector's office, and had been referred to the Assessor, who had some difficulty in his own mind as to whether the rate of taxation should be five per cent. or two and a half per cent.

The Railroad Company had entered upon its books tax due the government, and had always been ready to pay it and anxious to pay it. The witness was specially inquired of as to Greene's representations to him. Greene positively denied before the Committee he had represented himself as special agent of the Treasury Department and the witness was equally positive in asserting that Greene had so represented himself, and he added that as newspaper dispatches of the day contained exposures of Sanborn contracts, and mentioned Greene's name in connection with them, the witness had called them to Greene's attention and Greene denied the truth of the telegraphic statement and that any such contracts had been made, and denied he was the Greene alluded to in the dispatches.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA TAXPAYERS.

The case of South Carolina was considered to-day by the Judiciary Committee of the House, who appointed a sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Tremaine, Eldridge and White, to hear both sides, and next Monday morning is appointed for the hearing. The taxpayers' delegation has appointed Messrs. Porter, Kershaw, Butler, Elliot, Lathers, and T. Y. Sylons a sub-committee to conduct their case. The rest of the delegation return homeward tomorrow. The point now arrived at is to induce the Judiciary Committee to recommend an investigation committee, so that Congress may become officially cognizant of the condition of South Carolina. This is considered indispensable as a preliminary to Congressional action.

ARREST OF A CORRESPONDENT.

To-night Detective Sargent, of this city, arrested Mr. Buell, a correspondent of the St. Louis Republican and the Detroit Free Press, on a charge of criminal libel, on a warrant sworn out by Senator Chandler, of Michigan.

Mr. Buell was taken to the residence of Judge Snell, the Police Court being closed, and gave bonds in the sum of $5,000, Donn Piatt being the bondsman. The bond is for his appearance before the Police Court to-morrow morning.

FINANCIAL.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The following is the text of the Financial bill as amended and as it now stands before the Senate:

A bill to provide for the redemption and reissue of United States notes, and for free banking.

Be it enacted, etc., That the maximum amount of United States notes is hereby fixed at four hundred millions of dollars.

SECTION 2. That forty-six millions in notes for circulation, in addition to such circulation now allowed by law, shall be issued to National Banking Associations now organized and which may be organized hereafter, and such increased circulation shall be distributed among the several States as provided in section one of the act entitled "An act to provide for the redemption of three per centum temporary loan certificates and for an increase of National Bank notes," approved July 12, 1870.

SEC. 3. That each national banking association now organized or hereafter to be organized shall keep and maintain, as a part of its reserve the sum required by law, one-fourth part of the coin received by it as interest on bonds of the United States deposited as security for circulating notes, or government deposits, and that hereafter only one-fourth of the reserve now prescribed by law for national banking associations shall consist of balances due to an association available for the redemption of its circulating notes from associations in cities of redemption and upon which balances no interest shall be paid.

SEC. 4. That nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize any increase of the principal of the public debt of the United States.

AN ANTI-INFLATION MEETING.

BOSTON, April 4.—Faneuil Hall was crowded to-night in response to a call for a mass meeting to protest against any further expansion of currency.

Wm. Gray, a prominent merchant presided. In his address he said, Congress has lamentably failed to uphold public faith, to make provision at the earliest practicable period for the redemption of United States notes in coin, and if Congress makes the proposed increase of legal tender issues to four hundred millions, it assumes a power to enlarge the amount of currency at any time and to any extent.

A SOUND CURRENCY

is the great demand of the labor of the country upon the government, and it is the great office of the government to place its stamp upon the coin of the country, attesting its worth for commercial purposes, and it should never issue one dollar of paper money.

STRONG RESOLUTIONS.

Geo. B. Blake, junior banker, read a series of resolutions. They set forth that the passage and approval of any act to increase the issue of irredeemable paper money would be a deliberate violation of a sacred pledge. That the refusal of Congress to apply the surplus revenues of the past few years to the redemption of United States notes in coin and has continued and aggravated the evils of uncertainty and wide fluctuations in values which an irredeemable currency always brings and has led directly to financial ills which it is now sought to remedy, by fresh issues of currency which caused them. The evils of a new issue will fall chiefly upon the producing sections. Inflation always raises the prices of articles of consumption more rapidly than it raises wages, and any further issue of currency would specially injure every man and woman dependent upon a salary. An appeal is confidently made to the President to veto any bill which violates the pledge which he made in his first official act to approve, and members of Congress who voted for the pending currency measure are declared to have assailed the credit and good name of the country.

A resolution was adopted providing for a committee to co-operate with committees in other places to resist inflation and promote the return to specie payment; also, one protesting that the hostility of Boston and New England to the pending Congress measures does not arise from self-interest.

Charles Francis and John Quincy Adams and Robert C. Winthrop were among the Vice Presidents. After some addresses on the spirit of the resolutions, which were adopted, the meeting adjourned.

BOSTON.

Reported Intention of Secretary Richardson.

BOSTON, April 4.—The Evening Journal says: "It is currently reported that Secretary Richardson has secured his passage for Europe in a steamer, leaving about the middle of May. It is also stated he proposes connecting himself with some foreign banking house."

MISCELLANEOUS DISPATCHES.

At the second meeting of the creditors of James A. Coe, additional claims were presented, amounting to $80,000, all secured by alleged "raised" collateral.

The tenth ballot for United States Senator was taken to-day, with the following result: The whole number of votes cast was 250; necessary to a choice, 126; Dawes received 88 votes; Hoar, 75; Curtis, 64; Adams, 13; Banks, 5; Pierce, 2, and Ex-Mayor Gaston, Whittier and Phillips one vote each.

News has been received here from Cardeva, Brazil, of the drowing of two daughters of Dr. B. A. Gould and their female attendant while bathing.

April 29th has been fixed for the eulogistic address upon the late Charles Sumner by Senator Schurz. The Mayor will preside and Wendell Phillips will introduce the orator.

A contract settling all business difficulties between Boston and Maine and eastern railroads has been signed.

SAN FRANCISCO.

A Perilous Balloon Ascension.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 5.—Barbier's balloon Les Ecours, made an ascension yesterday afternoon from Woodward's gardens. When nearly over the town of San Landro, six hundred feet in the air, the balloon collapsed. There were four men and two ladies in the car. The balloon struck the ground with great force and dragged about three hundred yards. No lives were lost, but all the occupants of the car were hurt, none seriously. All but Barbier returned to the city last night.

NEW YORK.

An Interesting Suit.

NEW YORK, April 4.—During the Fenian excitement, John O'Mahony, head centre, deposited with Messrs. Belmont & Co. twenty thousand dollars, taking therefor bills of exchange upon Rothschilds & Co., of London, drawn in favor of one Leary. These bills were attached by the British Government, and never reached Leary. O'Mahony then brought suit against Belmont & Co. to recover the amount, and asked the late Judge McCunn for a receiver. Negotiations were opened between the parties, by which the money was to be turned over to O'Mahony. Pending negotiations, and before the case was submitted to court, McCunn appointed Thomas J. Barr receiver, against the wishes of both sides. Barr subsequently asked for an order allowing him to pay out in expenses and commission considerably over half the amount, and now, after reference, decree and appeal, a decision is given, holding that the receiver, having been appointed through the wrongful intervention of a stranger to the suit, is not entitled to expenses or commissions, and must restore the full amount to Belmont & Co.

THE SANBORN MATTER IN A NEW PHASE.

The letter of United States District Attorney Tenney, of Brooklyn, to his second assistant, William D. Hughes, asking him to resign, is made public. The District Attorney says: On assuming the duties of this office, I designated you as my second assistant upon the urgent request of Attorney General Williams, your brother-in-law. I am now compelled, from circumstances which you doubtless understand, to ask of you your resignation. For many weeks you have been disloyal to me and to the interests of this office, and have been in close conference and intimate relations with John D. Sanborn and his friends. I have reason to believe that for weeks you have been conveying to Sanborn and his friends the secrets of this office and the prosecutions, and have been industriously at work in the interest of Sanborn, while at the same time you have professed friendship for me, and have been in confidential relations with me and the prosecution of the Sanborn case.

I am also well aware you have been all this while plotting for my removal and aiding the Sanborn influence by all the means in your power to secure my removal, and have made boasts that you would through the newspapers, break me down in the city of Brooklyn, and through your relation with the Attorney General have secured my removal in thirty days."

District Attorney Tenney was the prosecutor of Sanborn, Hawley and Vanderworker in the late trial in Brooklyn.

THE CREMATION MEETING.

At a meeting last night of those favoring cremation, a number of letters were read. Rev. O. B. Frothingham wrote that he had no prejudices against the practice. Charles A. Dana said, it is certainly not creditable to civilization, that any part of the earth's surface should be devoted to graveyards, and that the remains of the dead should be disposed of in such unscientific, cumbersome and repulsive manner as at present. Henry Bergh, President of the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, says in his letter: Inhumation satisfies no reasonable instinct of our nature, it is only a prejudice, like hundreds of others, which still exists, or which have been cleared away by the bright light of reason. It is proposed to hold a meeting in a few weeks and form a permanent organization.

COMPARATIVE COTTON STATEMENT.

Following is the comparative cotton statement for the week just closed:

	Bales.
Net receipts from all United States ports during the week	59,045
Last year	49,136
Total receipts to date	3,403,118
Last year	3,049,620
Exports for the week	94,852
Last year	52,145
Total exports to date	2,072,309
Last year	1,823,973
Stock at all United States ports	600,852
Last year	533,189
Stock from all interior towns	90,120
Last year	101,257
Stock at Liverpool	751,000
Last year	645,000
Stock, American for Great Britain	304,000
Last year	195,000

BREVITIES.

During a quarrel to-night between Richard and John Haklon, brothers, at their residence, No. 27 Thompson street, the latter fatally stabbed the former.

The following is the bank statement: Loans, increase, $4,936,200; specie, decrease, $1,393,700; legal tenders, decrease, $6,602,000; deposits, decrease, $2,239,500; circulation, increase, $78,200; decrease in reserve, $4,443,375.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Report on the Condition of the Texas and Pacific Road.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Isaac H. Sturgeon, of St. Louis, commissioner to examine the Texas and Pacific Railway, has submitted his report to the Secretary of the Interior. He examined one hundred and sixty-nine miles from the boundary line between Louisiana and Texas west via Marshall to Dallas, seventy-four miles from Marshall northeast to Texarkana, fifty-six miles from Marshall northeast to Texarkana, and fifty miles from Sherman to Brookston. Sturgeon reports that the road is well built and equipped and recommends its acceptance.

CONDUCTORS SENTENCED.

PHILADELPHIA, April 4—Fennimore and Foy, conductors on the New Jersey division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, who pleaded guilty to embezzlement, were each sentenced to-day to pay a fine of five hundred dollars and costs of the Court. The Judge said he listened to the appeal of the counsel for the corporation, and did not add imprisonment to fine in the sentence.

MR. SUMNER'S ORTHODOXY.

["Gath" in Chicago Tribune.]

The days of Mr. Sumner in Europe were spent finding out places and men of great example. He accepted the approved opinion of time and the judgment of others, and never was a good original critic. I remember that Mr. Trumbull once complained of Sumner for saying that he knew Vinnie Ream's statue of Lincoln was abominable, and yet had never taken the pains to go to see it. Still this was his way. He accepted the reasonable verdict of authority, and his conviction, were general though he was not good to pick any thing to pieces. The Nation has a sparsity of broad, synthetic minds, and a surplus of smart, ana'ytic men. We laugh at the didactic man nowadays; and pretty, kid-fingered Bulwer, in one of his novels, sneers at the opinionated Johnson, forgetful that few of that big critic's judgments are not still ominous as Leyden-jars to the literary little-folks. Out of the propensity to analyze every thing in nature and society comes the scandalousness of the age; and the very purity of the virgin's cheek is satisfactorily proved to be composed of so much nicotine as to show the complexion and habits of the man who kissed her. I never heard Charles Sumner tell a loose, impeaching story. He is the author of no personal charges that I know of. He took record of President Grant's message and the list of his appointments, and put together—not took apart—a character. He constructed his opponent instead of picking him to pieces. Herein lies the vigor of portraiture; that it makes instead unmakes. I think that to this synthetic force is to be ascribed much of Mr. Sumner's achievement. He made men of both the master and the slave.

QUARTER SESSIONS JURORS.

Below will be found the names and residences of the panel of jurors now serving in the Criminal Court:

James Thomson, North Versailles; Geo. Knukle, East Birmingham; J. W. McPherson, Sewickley township; J. H. Demmler, Third ward, Pittsburgh; John Kinlin, Third ward, Pittsburgh; Daniel Ahl, Second ward, Allegheny; James B. Cherry, First ward, Pittsburgh; David Williams, Richland township; Henry Earl, First ward, Pittsburgh; J. H. Aston, First ward, Allegheny; G. A. Maderia, Second ward, Pittsburgh; Alf Pearce, Twelfth ward Pittsburgh; John C. Gripp, Third ward, Pittsburgh; James Hunter, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh; Theo. Sonnered, Twenty-first ward, Pittsburgh; Frank Bausman, South Pittsburgh; James Hagh, Union township; Mark Henry, Eleventh ward, Pittsburgh; John W. Geary, Tenth ward, Pittsburgh; Francis Fisher, Birmingham; Jos. S. Caskey, First ward, Allegheny; J. N. Laughlin, Elizabeth borough; August Praetsch, Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh; Robt. Thompson, Shaler township; James Armstrong, Indiana township; Wm. Lestie, First ward, Allegheny; John Federkeil, Indiana township; Wm. Shanaham, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh; Robt. McKee, Mifflin township; A. W. Erwin, Third ward, Allegheny; Geo. McClintock, Richland township; Moses Borcland, First ward, Allegheny; Wm. W. McKee, Hampton township; Chas. J. Clark, Fourteenth ward, Pittsburgh; Anton Mayes, Seventh ward Allegheny; J. S. Pearson, Fourth ward Allegheny; Jas. McGuire, Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh; A. J. Verner, Robinson township; Patrick McCabe, Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh; Peter Baughman, Braddocks; Samuel White, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh; Lewis Mathews, McKeesport; Chas. Atwell, Sewickley borough; Amos Hoiland, Upper St. Clair township; Henry Farnan, First ward, Allegheny; Christ. Feld, East Birmingham; Wm. Cartwright, Union township; Casper Brooks, Fifth ward, Allegheny; Joseph Shadwich, Sixth ward, Allegheny; G. W. Lyon, Sixth ward, Allegheny; Michal Frick, Birmingham; David Shaw, South Versailles; D. K. McKnight, Scott township; G. H. Starr, Sewickley; Josiah Baker, Ross township; Geo. Bradley, Twenty-first ward; Frank B. Cooper, Fourth ward, Allegheny; J. C. Graham, Chartiers township; Eli Kotfield, Birmingham; J. H. Hieber, Tenth ward, Pittsburgh.

RECONSTRUCTING.

THE REVISORS CONTINUE TO CHANGE THEIR OFFICIAL OPINIONS.

At the meeting of the Board of Revisors on Saturday the following reductions were made:

SECOND WARD.

Geo. P. McBride, house on Ross street, reduced from $5,000 to $4,000.

EIGHTH WARD.

The Board then proceeded to the consideration of appeals from assessments in the Eighth ward.

Sixty-six and a-half feet lots on Tannehill street were reduced to $35 per foot.

Alex. Leason's two-story brick house same street, reduced from $2,000 to $1,600.

Mary Herd, a three-story brick house, from $1,200 to $1,000, and a two-story frame house, both on the same street, from $330 to $150.

George Ammon's appeal was dismissed.

Lot 15x18 on Webster avenue, owned by Wm. Kerr, reduced from $1,200 to $900.

J. H. Robinson, five two-story brick houses, reduced from $10,000 to $5,000.

R. McElDowney, three two-story brick houses, reduced from $5,000 to $3,100; also one three-story brick house from $5,000 to $2,500.

Assessment proper of Mr. Amerman was reduced from $4,740 to $3,740.

A seventy foot lot on Crawford street was reduced from $60 to $50 per foot.

E. Lockett, two-story brick house, reduced from $4,000 to $2,000.

A. B. Berger, obtained a reduction of $

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

THE GRAND JURY.

LABORS CONCLUDED—TEXT OF THEIR PRESENTMENT—JAIL, WORKHOUSE, AND PENITENTIARY—WHY THE LATTER SHOULD NOT BE REMOVED—A REBUKE TO EXTRAVAGANT OFFICIALS.

The Grand Jury of the Criminal Court, Tuesday, returned the following presentment, after the reading of which they were discharged with thanks:

To the Honorable the Judges of the Courts of the Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of the Peace, for Allegheny county:

Your Grand Jury would respectfully report that having visited the County Work House, and being kindly received by the Superintendent, Mr. Cordier, we found the institution in the best possible condition. We next visited the House of Refuge, and report it also in good condition. The jail we found in excellent order; the want of room in the male department we think should be remedied. Although somewhat out of our jurisdiction, we made a visit to the Western Penitentiary. By the polite attention of the warden we were shown through, and had explained to us the whole workings of the prison, every part of which seemed to be scrupulously clean and in good condition.

The two departments of business chiefly carried on are the making of shoes and cigars. About one hundred and fifty men are thus employed. The machinery of the shoe shops, and the expedition with which first-class work was turned out, were points of quiet interest to us. Five hundred pairs of shoes and ten thousand cigars per day, from this number of men, certainly requires great skill and perfect machinery. The evident drawback to a more perfect financial success in this institution comes from the want of sufficient shop room. On this account more than one hundred and twenty-five of the prisoners are now idle. This will be remedied as soon as the Legislature shall grant the small appropriation asked for the building of shops, which should certainly not be delayed, or the profits from the labor of these now unemployed would soon return the investment.

As the question of the removal of this institution to some other locality has been considerably discussed recently, we think it proper also to express our views on the subject. From a pretty thorough examination made of the premises, grounds, machinery, appliances, and especially of the commodious cells of the penitentiary, as well as the heavy cost to the taxpayers involved in making this removal, we think that any attempt to successfully carry out the project would not meet with the approval of the citizens generally. The building itself is as sound and substantial as on the day it was completed, and will continue so to be for years to come, if let alone. There is sufficient unoccupied ground in the enclosure to give all the shop room that will ever be needed. The situation is central, salubrious and convenient, in fact there is no valid reason why it should be removed, that we know of, but very many good reasons why it should not. Among these and the principal one which it would involve, would be the additional increase to the already oppressive burden of taxation under which the people are beginning to groan.

The growing disposition to spend lavishly the public funds in the way of costly and unnecessary improvements by those in State and local authority should be checked. The products of the farmer and mechanic must not be tithed to death. We counsel moderation, retrenchment and reform in this particular, and think we speak the sentiment of the whole county when we express the opinion, that for the present the question had better not be agitated any further.

LYON & CO

MEETING OF CREDITORS—STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES—PROPOSITION FOR AN EXTENSION FROM THE FIRM—ADJOURNMENT UNTIL FRIDAY.

Many of the creditors of J. B. Lyon & Co., glass manufacturers, met yesterday afternoon, pursuant to announcement. The meeting came to order by calling Ex-Mayor Weaver to the chair, and Mr. W. G. Johnson to act as Secretary.

Mr. Lazear submitted a proposition from the firm: To pay in four equal instalments in notes at six, twelve, eighteen and twenty-four months, at —— interest, provided that the consent of creditors representing —— per cent. of the indebtedness could be obtained. Another part of the proposition is that if any of the instalments are not paid upon maturity, then all are to become due and payable.

Mr. Lazear also submitted a statement showing the total assets, including glass works, grounds, etc., and about $55,000 in stock and materials on hand to be $265,000, and the liabilities about $224,000, leaving a balance of assets over liabilities of $41,000.

Mr. Lazear stated that the firm would be willing to pay bank rates of interest, and the first blank was filled by inserting the words "nine per cent."

George Shiras, Jr., Esq., suggested that the second blank be filled by inserting the word "eighty," which was agreed to.

Mr. Thomas N. Miller moved that a detailed statement of the assets and liabilities be printed, and a copy sent to each creditor, together with a copy of the proposition for an extension, and that the creditors hold an adjourned meeting on Friday afternoon next, at two o'clock, at Mr. Lazear's office. This motion was adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

A majority of the creditors present signed the proposition, and it is thought that at their next meeting eighty per cent. in interest will agree to the proposition.

WEEKLY DEATH RECORD.

PITTSBURGH.

The total number of deaths in the city for the week ending April 4, were forty-four. Of these, thirty were males, fourteen females, forty-three white and one colored. The causes of death were as follows: Consumption 9; pneumonitis 6; cerebeal apoplexy, 7; congestion of brain, convulsions, scarlet fever, malformation of heart, sub-acute meningitis, and unknown each 2; alcoholism, atalectasis; chronic bronchitis, cerebritis, croup, diptheretis, inananiti, conges ion of lungs, lencogythcmia, marasmus, acute meningitis, acute nephritis, premature birth and acute rheumatism, each 1. Of the above there were under 11 to 2 years, 7; from 2 to 5 years 8; from 5 to 10 years, 1; from 20 to 30 years, 5; from 30 to 40 years, 1; from 40 to 50 years, 5; from 50 to 60 years 5; from 60 to 70 years 1.

ALLEGHENY.

The total number of deaths that occurred in Allegheny city last were was twenty-four of which twenty-three were white and one colored; eight males and sixteen female. The diseases were: Whooping cough, 2; pneumonia, 2; killed by cars, inflammation of the brain, consumption, convulsions, chronic peritonitis, bronchial pneumonia, heart disease, scarlatina, measles, meningitis cerebralis, suicide, paralysis, phthisic pulmanitis, tubercular meningitis, dropsy from scarlet fever, diptheritis, acute gangrene, apoplexy of heart, spasms, tuberculysis of bowels each one. There were under 1 year, 4, from 1 to 5, 7, from 10 to 20, 2; from 20 to 30, 2, from 30 to 40 2; from 40 to 50, 4; from 50 to 60, 1; from 70 to 80 1; from 90 to 100, 1.

It is said the father of young Trautman, who lost his life by falling over an embankment on the Troy Hill road on Tuesday morning, intends to sue Allegheny city for damages.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

N. Holmes & Sons, Bankers, No. 57 Market street, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

BONDS.

Gold	113⅝
U. S. Sixes, 1881	119⅝
U. S. Sixes, 1881 (coupons)	121
Five-Twenties, 1862	117¾
Five-Twenties, 1864	119¾
Five-Twenties, 1865	120
Five-Twenties, 1865, (new)	119
Five-Twenties, 1867	120
Five-Twenties, 1868	119½
New Fives	115½
Ten-Forties	114½
Currency Sixes	117½

STATE BONDS.

Bankers bill	48½
Missouri	94½
Tennessee, old	88
Tennessee, new	87¼
Virginia, new	53
Virginia, old	30
North Carolina, old	28
North Carolina, new	21

STOCKS.

Canton	75
Western Union Telegraph	78½
Quick Silver	28
Adams Express	48½
Fargo	77½
American Express	63
United States Express	70
Pacific Mail	47¾
New York Central	96¾
Erie	36⅝
Erie preferred	69
Harlem	125
Harlem preferred	13
Michigan Central	93⅝
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago	99¾
Northwestern common	54¾
Northwestern preferred	71
Rock Island	106¾
New Jersey Central	107¾
St. Paul	42⅞
St. Paul preferred	61¾
Toledo and Wabash	45¾
Toledo and Wabash preferred	71
Fort Wayne	94
Terre Haute	12
Terre Haute preferred	32½
B. H. and E	
Chicago and Alton	103
Chicago and Alton preferred	107
Ohio and Mississippi	30⅝
Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati	74
Burlington and Quincy	104⅛
Lake Shore	78¾
Panama	97½
Illinois Central	103⅞
Union Pacific	37⅝
Central Pacific	94⅝
Calora	86⅞
Hartford and Erie	9¾
Delaware & Lackawana	107⅞

THE MARKETS.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY POST, April 9, 1874.

REMARKS—The general markets continue to move along steadily, presenting nothing very new or important. There is still a disposition on the part of buyers to hold back, or else take hold very sparingly. This shows a lack of faith as relates to the present prices being maintained. Our rivers are in good navigable order. The shipments have been fair, principally of Pittsburgh manufactures. Flour—The market was steady with a fair jobbing demand; holders refuse to make concessions in order to effect sales, contending that flour is relatively lower in Pittsburgh than at any other leading point. The mills have a fair supply of wheat on hand and are doing a good business. Butter—The firmness in regard to choice grades continues; prices have undergone no change; all good lots find purchasers on arrival at good prices. Bacon—The market was steady and prices have been uniform for some time. The stock in first hands is considered ample.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce received since our last:

Flour, bbls	840	Apples, bbls	120
Bacon, tcs	23	Corn, sks	850
Barley, sks	510	Oats, sks	1,039
Wheat, sks	1,020	Cheese, bxs	61
Butter, pks	30	Rye, sks	151
Potatoes, bush	400		

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted. From store the usual advance is obtained:

ASHES—We have to report a very quiet market; this, however, has been the situation for some time; as prices are unchanged, we omit figures.

ALES—Dealers report a fair trade demand at the card rates, viz: India ale $11; porter $10; XX ale $10; X ale $9; half bbls in proportion. Bass English ale in good supply. Prices are unchanged.

APPLE BUTTER—We can report liberal receipts and a good demand, with sales at 6½@7c per gallon.

APPLES—The receipts for some days have been very high, still the supply was up with the demand. The fact is the present figures are a little steep, causing dealers to take hold sparingly. The extreme prices are $3 50, $4 50@5 50 per bbl., as per quality.

BROOM CORN—Dealers continue to report a good demand with light receipts. The following ate the present rates: red 5½@6½c; green 7@8c; hurl 9@10c.

BROOMS—In fair supply; sales of No. 3, $2 25@2 50 per dozen; No. 3 $2 50@2 75, No. 4 $3@3 25; No. 5 $3 25@3 50; No. 6 $3 50@3 75; carpet brooms $4@4 25.

BEANS—Dealers report a fair market, with more sellers than buyers; sales of good to medium $2 10@2 15; prime to choice $2 20@2 25 per bushel.

BUTTER—The market since our last is quotably unchanged. The rates for the various grades are: common to inferior 15@18c; medium to good 25@30c; prime to choice 35@38c; fancy 39@40c per lb.

BEESWAX—Market quiet at 27@30c per lb.

CHEESE—We can report a very firm market and a good damand; the stocks in this market have been very much reduced; New York Goshen is held at 18½@19c per pound; Ohio sweitzer 15@17c per pound.

CRANBERRIES—Dealers report a firm market and a good demand; sales at $15@18 per bbl.

COUNTRY BACON—In fair demand; we quote: Shoulders 6@7c; ribbed sides 7@7½c; clear do 8@8½c; hams 9½@10½c. Country lard 8@9c per pound.

CONNELLSVILLE COKE—The market was a quiet one; prices are very unsatisfactory, with sales to a limited extent at $3 00@3 25 per ton, delivered on the cars here.

CRACKERS—The rates are: Water 7c, oyster 6½@7c; soda 7c; soda extra 9½c, butter 7c; Boston extra 9½c; Scotch biscuit 11½c; ginger snaps 11c; Hard Times 10c; Graham 7c.

EGGS—Dull, at 14@15c per dozen.

FLOUR—The market continues to move along quietly presenting nothing very new or important; the asking rates at present are as follows, in a jobbing way: spring wheat flour $6 75@7 25; red winter wheat $7 75@8 25; white wheat $9@10; rye flour $5 50@5 75 per bbl.

GRAIN—The market was entirely devoid of animation; buyers were purchasing merely sufficient to meet their current wants; the present rates are: Wheat—red winter $1 50@1 55; white $1 60@1 65. Oats are less firm; holders are more anxious to realize; mixed 54c; white 56c per bushel. Corn—car, sales were reported at 73@75c, shelled 75c, free in elevator. Rye—market quiet; prices nominal at 95c@1 00 per bushel. Barley—nothing doing; it has no fixed value.

GROCERIES—The market was a quiet one; sales generally were confined to lots merely sufficient to meet the present wants of the home trade. There has been a decline in roasted coffee. Other articles are without change; ranging as follows:

Green Coffee—Choice or fancy, per lb, 29@30c; strictly prime, per lb, 28@29c; strictly good, per lb, 27@28c; fair, per lb, 25@26c; Java, per lb, 36@37c.

Roasted Coffee—Roasted coffee, lb papers, 28c; roasted rio coffee, in bulk, 28c; roasted Java coffee, in bulk, 40c.

Sugars—Patent cut loaf 12¼c; Crushed, Powdered and Granulated 11c; Standard A 10¼c; B 10c; Ex. C 9⅝c; Circle C 9½c; Franklin Extra C 9¼c; Franklin No. 2 Extra C 9¼; American Extra C, 9c. Yellow Sugars 8@9c, as to quality.

Molasses—Strictly prime new crop New Orleans, 80c; fair to prime old 70@75c.

Syrups—Extra white drips 70c; sugar drips 60c; amber 60@65c; lower grades 35@40c, as to quality.

Rice—Choice Carolina 9½c; Patna 8¼c; Rangoon 8@8¼c.

Candles—Mould candles 11½c; sterine 14c; star do 19c.

Soaps—Babbitt's soap 10c; Bell's Buffalo soap $6 75 per box; Proctor & Gamble's German 7¼c; extra wax 7c; superior 6c; Woman's Friend $5 50; old rosin 5c; scrubbing 4c.

Oat Meal—Per keg $4 50; per barrel $8 50. Pearl Barley, Nos 3 and 4, 8¼c per lb.

FISH—The market was steady; dealers report a fair trade demand at the following: Extra No. 1 mess Mackerel $34. No. 1 mess Mackerel $32. Extra No. 1 Shore Mackerel $26. No. 1 Shore Mackerel $23. No 1 Bay Mackerel $20. Extra No 2 Shore Mackerel $18. No. 2 large Bay Mackerel $17. large No. 3 Bay Mackerel $16@16 50. Medium No. 3 Mackerel $12. Split Labrador Herring $8 50. Split Shore Herring $8. Round Shore Herring $7. Smoked Bloater Herring $2. Whitefish per half barrel $8. Lake Trout per half barrel $7. Lake George's Codfish per 100 lbs. $6 50; medium do. $6; large Grand Bank Codfish $5 25; medium do. $5. Lake Herring, half barrels, $5; quarter barrels $2 75.

HAY—The market contains an abundant supply of loose and baled; the former sells from wagon at $23@28 per ton; baled sold from wharf and depot at $18@22 per ton as per quality.

HOMINY—The supply was fair and sales regular at $5 00@5 50 per barrel.

HOPS—Are quoted at 40@45c per lb.

OILS—Sales No 1 lard oil 82c; No 2 62c; linseed $1 05@1 10; carbon oil dull and unchanged.

ONIONS—Are dull; sales were reported at $4 00@5 50 per bbl.

MILL FEED—Steady; bran $1 05@1 10; middlings $1 40@1 50 per cwt as per quality.

POULTRY—Firm; chickens at 13@14c; turkeys 16c per lb.

PROVISIONS—Market firm with sales of hams extra sugar cured 12¾c; canvassed 13c; shoulders 9¾c; canvassed 9¾c; plain 8c; breakfast bacon 13c; dried beef 16½c; beef tongues $6 00@7 00 per dozen; rib sides 9¼c; short rib 10c; clear 10½c; mess pork $17 50; ham sausage 10c; lard—tierces 10¾c; half bbls 11¼c; buckets 11¾c; 3-lb caddies 12½c; 5-lb do 12¼c; 3-lb pails 13½c per lb.

POTATOES—Firm with a fair demand at $1 20@1 30 per bushel.

WHISKY—Sales of highwines at 98c@1 00.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE POST, April 9, 1874.

REMARKS—The market in the oil regions was a shade firmer; buyers were more inclined to take hold. The result was several thousand barrels changed hands in the oil regions, Parker's coming in for its share. In the language of an oil man, "There is yet ample room for improvement." Below will be found the sales reported:

CRUDE.

In our own market we did not hear of a single transaction. The following sales were reported at

PARKER'S.

850 bbls	United	$1 97½
2,000 do	do at wells	1 65
3,500 do	Union	1 97½
2,000 do	do at wells	1 67½@1 70

For prices at other points see the dispatches.

REFINED.

The market here, so far as prices are concerned, has been at a stand-still for some time. The rates at the works are 12½c; in a jobbing way at the usual advance.

Philadelphia—Market reported quiet, spot 15½c; April 15¾c; May 16¼c; June 16¾c.

New York—Sales first half of April at 15⅝@15¾c; April 15th to 25th, 15¾c.

SMITH'S FERRY OIL.

Sales reported at C. & P. R. R. station at $1 57½; at wells $1 16½ per bbl.

OIL BARRELS.

The market was unsettled, with sales of City at $1 70; Country, $1 65.

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, April 8.—The Herald says: The Petroleum markets to-day were quiet and unchanged. At upper road the market was $2 00@2 05, and closed at $2 bid. The market at Parker's Landing was about $1 92½@1 97½. The home refined market was 8½ cents in bulk, and 12½ cents in barrels. Benzine $1 75@2 00.

The following were the sales and re-sales:

UPPER ROAD.

6,000 bbls	spot	$2 05
1,000 do	do	2 02½
1,000 do	do	2 00
1,000 do	do	1 97½
3,500 do	B O Adril	2 15

PARKER'S.

850 bbls	United	1 92½
2,000 do	do at wells	1 65
3,500 do	Union	1 97½
1,000 do	do at wells	1 67½
1,000 do	do do	1 70

NEW YORK, April 8—Closing of 7th.—Crude in bulk a trifle easier, with light inquiry at 7¾@7¼c; refined held steadily; sales of 12,000 bbls, first half of April, at 15⅞c; 5,000 do at 15¾c; 5,000 do April 15th to 25th at 15⅝c; cases 20½c; naptha 9½c. Philadelphia quiet and steady; refined 15¾@15⅞c.

ROUSEVILLE, April 8.—Market quiet but firm; held at $1 90.

TIDIOUTE, April 8.—Market firm at $1 72½ at wells.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, April 8.—Market quiet and firm at $1 90@1 95.

TITUSVILLE, April 8—Market quiet at $1 95 bid; $2 asked.

OIL CITY, April 8.—Market nominal at $2 00.

PARKER'S LANDING, April 8.—Market firm. Union $1 97½; United 1 92½; others about $1 85@1 90.

PHILADELPHIA, April 8.—Market firm; S. W. 15c½; crude 7c; cases 20c; sales none; futures, April 15¾c; May 16¼c; June 16¾c.

PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, April 9, 1874.

REMARKS—The market during the week was one of the quietest we have experienced for a long time. Buyers were anxious to invest, but stocks in this part of the country have been picked up some time since, and until the new crop makes its appearance we may look for but few transactions. As relates to prices they remain altogether nominal. Pulled wools 40@45c; fleece 45@50c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, April 9, 1874.

CATTLE.

The receipts of cattle to this time have been fair of through, destined to New York, and rather light of cattle intended for sale at this point. The attendance of buyers is now good, quite a number having arrived on late trains. The market opened this morning firm and active at an advance of ¼ to ¼c over last week's prices, and at this writing trade is brisk, good cattle selling well. Till noon 436 had been weighed and the yards pretty well cleared of cattle for sale. Market closes firm at the following figures:

PRICES:

Extra 1,400 to 1,500 lb steers	
fine and smooth	$6 85@7 00
Extra 1,300 lbs	6 60@6 75
Prime 1,200 do	6 25@6 45
Fair 1,100	5 50@6 10
Fair 1,000	4 85@5 25
Common	4 50@4 75
Bulls	3 50@4 50

SHEEP.

The run of sheep is light. The attendance of buyers good. The quality of offerings is mixed; some very good, and some common being among the different droves. The market is firm and steady, with the tendency of prices upward. It is said good sheep are selling from ¼@¾c higher than last week. The following are about the current rates:

PRICES.

Extra 100 lbs	fine wool		$8 00@8 10
" 95 lbs	"	"	7 50@7 75
Prime 90 lbs	"	"	7 25@7 50
" 85 lbs	"	"	6 50@6 85
Show sheep, 95 to 100 lbs			6 00@6 25
" " 80 to 90 lbs			5 00@5 25

HOGS.

The receipts of hogs, though lighter, are still in supply greater than the demand. Philadelphia buyers are not buying any today, getting all they want on commission. New York men are taking but few, and the feeling and tendency of the market is downward. Prices are off since Monday morning at least 20c per hundred on the best grades. The following are the figures the different grades and kinds are selling at:

PRICES.

Extra Philadelphia	$6 50@6 60
Prime "	6 25@6 45
Prime Yorkers	5 75
Good "	5 40@5 60

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, April 9, 1874.

CATTLE.

The arrivals of cattle by the different railroads centering at the Union Yards were forty-seven cars, of which forty cars were from Chicago, and the balance from Ohio. There were some ten loads of stock cattle among the above, which were taken directly to the country, and not put on sale. In addition to the run by rail there were some few cattle driven in from the country, making the total offerings about seven hundred head. The quality of the offerings was generally good, but few common cattle being among those from Chicago. The market opened up at seven o'clock slow and dull, and continued so until the close. The Chicago stock had cost more money than last week, and drovers endeavored to obtain an advance sufficient to cover the increased cost; This made butchers offish, and caused trade to rule slow. Prices, compared with last week, were about the same, and there was more grumbling among drovers than there generally is when they have made money. Some of the stock on sale was very fine, and we are cognizant of sales as high as $7 25@7 37. These figures are only obtainable for the choicest of stock.

There were several farmers here this week from Washington county after stock, but they did not succeed in getting any. Several drovers offered to bring them here if ordered, but refused to purchase and run the risk of a market. We think there is very little money in stock cattle, or drovers would bring them here when they are wanted so badly.

PRICES.

The following are about the figures of the different grades of cattle sold:

Extra fancy steers	$7 25@7 37
Prime 1,300 do	6 75@7 00
Good 1,200 do	6 50@6 65
Fair 1,100 do	6 00@6 25
Fair 1,000	5 75@5 90
Common	5 00@5 50
Bulls	3 50@5 25
Cows	4 75@5 50
Oxen	5 00@6 00
Stockers	5 00@5 25

FRESH COWS

The number of fresh cows on sale to-day was smaller than for some time past. The quality was not good. There was a fair demand for milkers, and prices were somewhat higher than last week, ranging from $40 00@65 00, according to the kind and quality.

HOGS.

The number of hogs on sale to-day was small, and principally all in the hands of the regular dealers. Market quiet and not much doing. Sales in a small way from $6 25@6 75, according to grade. There is a fair demand for stock pigs, and but few are in the market; they sell readily from $6 00@6 50.

SHEEP.

The number of sheep on sale to-day was small, amounting to only some 300 head. They were all grades and kinds, from the best to the most common. Prices ranged from $6 50 for common, to $9 00 per hundred for prime.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, April 8.—Treasury disbursements $40,000. Customs receipts $280,000 Money very easy at 3@4 per cent. Sterling $4 85 for sixty days and $4 88 for sight.

Gold ranged at 113½@113¾ and opened and closed at 113¾. Carrying rates were 2@4 per cent. Clearings $46,000,000. State bonds quiet and nominal except Tennessees which are lower. Governments quiet and firm. Railroad bonds strong with large business.

Stocks were weak early in the day on realization of the general opposition to inflation by the newspapers and rumors that the President would veto any inflation measure as soon as laid before him officially. The geueral list fell ¼@¾ per cent. The market became strong from the close of the second board until near the close with an advance of ⅛@1¾ per cent. from the lowest point. In final dealings a slight weakness was noticed. Total sales were about 136,000 shares, of which 27,000 were Western Union, 19,000 Erie, 18,000 Pacific Mail, 17,000 Lake Shore, 14,000 New York Central, 13,000 Union Pacific, 8,000 St. Paul Common, 8,000 Wabash. The advance in stocks during the afternoon was on Washington advices intimating that the President is in favor of inflation.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PRODUCE.

NEW YORK, April 8.—Cotton dull at 17c. Flour a shade firmer; superfine western and State $5 85@6 35; common to good $6 30@6 60; good to choice $6 65@7 20. Wheat scarcely so firm; No 2 spring $1 55@1 65; No 2 Milwaukee $1 57@1 60; red Indiana $1 66. Rye quiet at $1 06@1 10. Malt and barley unchanged. Corn dull; new western mixed 88@89c; old western mixed 88@91c. Oats a shade better; western mixed 60@65½c; white 63@65½c. Hay, hops and groceries quiet. Petroleum firm; crude 7½c; refined 15½c. Turpentine heavy at 46@46½c. Leather steady at 27@30c. Wool in fair demand; domestic fleece 40@70c; pulled 25@50c. Pork easier at $17. Beef quiet. Hams 16@23c; middles firm; long clear 9¾@9 7-16c; short clear 9¾@9 9-16c.. Lard heavy at 10 13-16c. Butter steady at 25@30c. Cheese steady at 11@16½c. Whisky steady at 96c.

CHICAGO, April 8.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and unsettled, and closing weak; No 1 spring $1 28@1 29; No. 2 $1 21¾; No 3 $1 19. Corn dull and declined; No 2 mixed 61¼c cash or April; 64¾@64¾c May. Oats dull and lower; No. 2 42¾c spot; 46¾c May. Rye steady with moderate demand; No 1 92@93c fresh. Barley—demand active and prices advanced; No 1 $1 57@1 60; No 2 $1 35. Pork dull and unsettled and closed steadier; cash held off; market nominal at $16¼ May. Lard irregular and lower and closed firmer at $9 30 spot; Bulk meats—demand good at full prices, and generally held at ¼c higher; shoulders 5¾@5 7-10; short rib middles 8¼c. Bacon quiet and unchanged in every respect. Whisky steady and in moderate demand at 93c.

BALTIMORE, April 8.—Flour has improved; the demand is unchanged. Wheat firm and unchanged. Corn active and stronger at 83@87c. Oats quiet at 61@63c. Rye dull at 85@89c. Provisions bouyant with no jobbing demand. Pork $17 00. Bulk shoulders 6¼@6¾c; clear rib 8¾c; bacon shoulders 7¾c; clear rib 9¾c. Lard 10@10¼c. Butter active and declined to 33@36c. Coffee dull and nominal. Whisky dull and nominal at 96c.

CINCINNATI, April 8.—Cotton, flour, Oats and barley quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull at $1 35. Corn dull at 63@67c. Rye steady at $1 06. Pork—demand fair and market firm at $16¾. Lard firm; steam sold freely at 9¾c; kettle 10c, closing firm. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders 6c; clear rib 8¾c; clear 8¾c. Bacon steady; shoulders 6¾c; clear rib 9¼c; clear 9¾c. Whisky quiet at 93c.

BOSTON, April 8.—Wool remains in the same quiet state as previously noticed. Choice Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces still command 55@57c and are scarce and firm. Lots not up in condition have been sold at 50@52c. Michigan and Wisconsin fleeces 48@52c. Combing and delaine fleeces 60@62c. Pulled wsols range from 40 to 55c for good and very choice upper and extra.

NASHVILLE, April 8.—Cotton dull at 13¾@14¼c. Flour firm at $6 25@7 50. Wheat dull at $1 25@1 40. Corn firm at 77½c. Oats in good demand at 65@67½c. Lard 10c. Bulkmeats steady; shoulders 6¾c; sides 8¾@9c. Bacon firm; shoulders 7¾c; sides 9¾@10c. Whisky steady at 88c.

TOLEDO, April 8.—Flour steady and in moderate demand. Wheat steady and in moderate demand; No. 1 white Michigan $1 55; extra do $1 66; No. 1 red $1 55. Corn—demand fair and market firm; high mixed 68¼c; seller May 69½c; seller June 70c; damaged 60c. Oats quiet; No. 1 55c.

PHILADELPHIA, April 8.—Flour in improved demand; superfine $4 62½@5 50. Wheat quiet; red $1 57@1 65. Rye at 97c. Corn in good demand; yellow at 84c. Oats moderately active at 60@63c. Coffee weak; rio 22@23½c. Whisky declined; western 97c. Crude petroleum—11¾c refined; 15½c April; 16¼c May.

MILWAUKEE, April 8.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; No 1 Milwaukee $1 30½; No 2, $1 23½. Corn steady and in moderate demand; No 2 mixed 62c. Oats in good demand at full prices; No 2, 46½c. Rye steady and in moderate demand; No 1, 88c. Barley dull; No 1, $1 50; No 3, $1 36.

CLEVELAND, April 8.—Wheat firm and unchanged. Corn firm and better; old held at 74@76c; new do 72@74c. Oats firm; 52c for No. 1 State; 50c for No. 2. Petroleum firm and demand improved.

LOUISVILLE, April 8.—Cotten quiet at 16c. Flour and grain quiet and unchaged. Provisions quiet. Pork $16 75. Bulk shoulders 6¾c; sides 8¾@8¾c; bacon choulders 7c; sides 9¼@9¾c. Lard, tierce 9½c; kegs 10¾c. Whisky 93c.

MEMPHIS, April 8.—Cotton quiet at 16c. Flour dull at $5 25@9 25. Wheat firm. Corn scarce at 80@82c. Oats firm at 61@62c. Pork firm at 17½@17¾c. Lard active at 9¾@10¼c. Bacon—demand good at 7½@9¾@10¾c.

FAMILY MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE POST, April 10, 1874.

MEATS.

Beef, sirloin steak, ₱ lb	25c
Beef, round steak, ₱ lb	18c
Fresh mutton, ₱ lb	10@12c
Fresh lamb, ₱ lb	10@12c
Fresh veal, ₱ lb	10@12c
Fresh pork, ₱ lb	12@15c
Corned beef, ₱ lb	10c
Ham, ₱ lb	12
Sugar cured shoulders	11c
Pickled pork, ₱ lb	10c
Dried beef, ₱ lb	20c
Breakfast bacon, ₱ lb	14@16c
Sausage meat, ₱ lb	12½c

FISH.

Lake fish, ₱ lb	10 c

POULTRY.

Chickens, per pair	$1 00
Ducks, per pair	$1 00
Turkeys	$1 00@2 00

FRUITS AND BERRIES.

Apples, per half peck	20@25c
Lemons, ₱ dozen	25@50c
Oranges, ₱ dozen	40@75c
Malaga Grapes ₱ lb	35c
Cranberries, per quart	15c

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, per peck	35c
Sweet potatoes, per half peck	30c
Turnips, per half peck	15c
Carrots, per bunch	5c
Onions, per half peck	40c
Beets, per bunch	6c
Cabbages, per head	5@15c
Parsnips, ₱ bunch	10c
Celery, 3 bunches	25c
Radishes, 3 bunches	25c
Rhubarb, 3 bunches	25c
Green peas, ¼ peck	50c
Lattuce, 3 bunches	10c

BUTTER.

Prime to choice yellow print, per lb	50@60c
Choice yellow roll, per lb	30@35c
Ordinary to good do, per lb	20@25c
Cheese, per lb	20c
Eggs, fresh, per dozen	20c

TEAS.

Best Y. H. tea per lb	$1 00
Best G. P. tea per lb	1 00
Best black tea per lb	90
Choice black tea per lb	80
Fine black tea per lb	50
Best English tea per lb	90
Choice English tea per lb	80
Fine English tea per lb	50
Best Japan tea per lb	1 00
Choice Japan tea per lb	80
Fine Japan tea per lb	50

SUGARS.

Extra C. coffee sugar, per lb	9c
Extra A. coffee sugar, per lb	10c

FLOUR.

Best family flour, per bbl	$10

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.

Choice, per gallon	80
Choice Silver Drips	90
Choice Golden Syrup	90
Prime S. H. Molasses	60
Common S. H. Molasses	35
Maple Syrup per gal	1 40

TOBACCO MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, April 10, 1874.

Following are the jobbers' prices, wit. the usual discount for large lots:

Spun Roll	55@56	Virginia Navy	48@58
Flounders	55@57	Atlantic cable	55@57
Tens	52@55	Americal Coil	54@57
Navy	50@54	Scotch Snuff	65@68
Louisv' Navy	55@58	Fine Cuts	65@90
Richmond do.	45@58		

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET

OFFICE OF THE POST, April 10, 1874.

Corrected by Harris & Ewing, wholesale druggists.

Acid.				Magne cal	lb	80	@1 00
Acetic	lb	16	@ 20	—Carb	lb	35	@ 40
Citric	lb	65	@1 70	Manna S F	lb		40
Oxalic	lb	25	@ 28	Morph sul	lb	3 19	@6 4
Sulph.	lb		7½	Nutm No 1	lb		1 50
Tartaric	lb	63	@ 65	Oil Anise		3 50	@4 00
Alcohol,	gal	2 00	@2 20	Bergamot	lb	7 40	
Aloes.				—Castor	lb	27½	
Cape	lb		20	—Cinnam'n	lb		2 70
Socot	lb		75	—Cloves	lb	4 50	
Am Carb	lb	27	@ 28	Oil		70	@1 20
Am Carb	lb	11	@ 13	Cod liver	gal	2 00	@2 50
Annatto	lb	65	@ 80	Lemon	lb		5 75
Ashes				Linseed,	gal	1 05	@1 10
—Soda	lb	4½	@ 5½	Neats F,	gal	1 00	@1 50
Bal. Copa	lb	1 00	@1 07	Olive,	gal	1 75	@2 00
Bay Rum,	gal	3 25	@3 50	—quarts,	doz	6 25	@10 00
Bark				—pints,	doz	3 25	@3 50
Cassia	lb	28	@ 40	Origan	lb	70	@1 20
Cinch Red	lb	1 50	@1 40	Peppermt,	lb	6 00	@6 50
Cinch Pale	lb	80	@ 85	Rosemary	lb	1 00	@1 50
Cinch Com	lb	38	@ 48	Sassafras	lb	85	@ 95
Black Lead	lb			Sperm,	gal	2 30	@2 50
American	lb	5	@ 6	Tanners,	gal	68	@ 73
East India	lb	11	@ 12	Whale,	gal	88	@ 95
German	lb	7	@ 9	Winter'n	lb		6 50
Blue Mass	lb		1 00	Opium Ty	lb	8 90	
Blue Vit	lb	14@15		Pl Paris,	bbl	4 00	@4 50
Borax re	lb	20	@ 24	Potass.			
Brims roll	lb	4½	@ 5½	Bichrom	lb		25
—Flor Sul	lb	5½	@